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SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH

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SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

September-October 1958

AMERICAN CULTURES THEMES: AN ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN OBSERVER LITERATURE

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AND
PAUL MEADOWS
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The general purpose of this paper is to present a thematic analysis of the observations of American culture by certain foreign observers. Specifically, this study identifies, by means of a given definition, prevailing culture themes of American society selected from the works of these foreign observers.

It is, of course, a commonplace that the task of culture analysis becomes more complicated when one turns to the more industrialized, heterogeneous national societies.¹ A suggestion to meet this problem has been advanced by Opler. He asserts:

In every culture are found a limited number of dynamic affirmations, called themes, which control behavior or stimulate activity. The activities, prohibition of activities, or references which result from the acceptance of a theme are its expressions. Such expressions may be formalized or unformalized. Limiting factors, often the existence of other opposed or circumscribing themes and their extensions, control the number, force, and variety of a theme's expressions. The interplay of theme and counter-theme is the key to the equilibrium achieved in a culture, and structure in culture is essentially their interrelation and balance.²

It is proposed here to examine a sample of foreign traveler literature in terms of the preceding suggestion of culture themes. Such an investigation represents, it must be pointed out, a type of culture analysis.³

¹ Concerning problems and methods of national culture analysis generally, cf. Margaret Mead, "National Character," A. L. Kroeber, editor, *Anthropology Today: An Encyclopedic Inventory* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953), pp. 642-67.

² Morris E. Opler, "Themes as Dynamic Forces in Culture," *American Journal of Sociology*, 51: 198.

³ Bernard Berelson, *Content Analysis in Communication Research* (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1952).

Two very general approaches are available for use in the content analysis of any given media. These are the a priori and the a posteriori departures. According to McGranahan, the a priori approach is one "which sets up logical categories (of culture characterizations) in advance." The a posteriori approach is one "which derives categories from the specific material examined."⁴ The latter method has been chosen for this study. The frame of reference used in establishing the a posteriori categories has been suggested by Opler's definition of culture themes as previously noted. The specific categories of analysis were obtained by induction from the culture theme assertions of these foreign observers. These culture theme assertions constitute the collected data of this study.

Eleven foreign traveler reports were consulted.⁵ Initially, in the case of each book every statement considered to be within the scope of culture themes as defined above was abstracted from the text. For example, from Andre Siegfried's *America Comes of Age* there are these assertions:

Organization appeals to the American, for he loves teamwork and cooperation with machinery. He is perfectly at home wherever it is possible to use machinery, and if he is aware that his excessive division of labor limits his personal interest in the final achievement, he does not seem to regret it.⁶

The themes were then examined in order to determine the presence of similarities; these made possible a tentative list of classes of themes. At this point the "sort" was examined for overlapping, ambiguities, and misfits. The final classification thus derived and elaborated and offered below is not regarded as definitive but only as tenable because empirical; it is an inductive, derivationally a posteriori classification.

The class (a) is given first in the summary that follows and is italicized; after the class statement the codal summary (b) appears.

I. (a) *Americans love practicality.* (b) Theory is discounted by Americans; intellectual activities seem inconsequential; only self-expression in tangible ways is acceptable.

⁴ Donald V. McGranahan, "Content Analysis of the Mass Media of Communication," in M. Jahoda, M. Deutsch, and S. Cook, editors, *Research Methods in Social Relations: with Especial Reference to Prejudice*, Part Two: *Selected Techniques* (New York: The Dryden Press, 1952), p. 554.

⁵ The eleven reports were: Hilaire Belloc, *The Contrast* (1924); Paul de Constant, *America and Her Problems* (1915); Walter L. George, *Hail, Columbia* (1921); Geoffrey Gorer, *The American People* (1948); Hermann Keyserling, *America Set Free* (1929); Wyndham Lewis, *America and the Cosmic Man* (1949); Hugo Munsterberg, *The Americans* (1904); Lucien Romier, *Who Will Be Master, Europe or America?* (1928); Andre Siegfried, *America Comes of Age* (1927); Peter Vay De Vaya, *The Inner Life of the United States* (1908); Tingfang Wu, *America, Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat* (1914). A survey was made of reviews written by American authors about these books. Of 88 critiques, approximately three fourths were favorable toward them.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 152.

II. (a) *Mechanization, organization, and efficiency appeal to Americans.* (b) Cooperative or organized effort is a good thing per se; the mechanical is prized; the machine is the embodiment of impersonal control.

III. (a) *Americans insist on standardization.* (b) If it can't be mass produced, it loses its appeal; unity and uniformity are equated; conformity is prized above creativity.

IV. (a) *Americans prefer individualism and freedom from authority.* (b) It is displayed in the repugnance felt toward authority, which is regarded as per se bad, in the fear or contempt for holders of authority.

V. (a) *Americans are fond of bigness and quantity.* (b) Americans love excess, power, superlatives, size, headlines; quantity is a measure of achievement; monopoly is admired though resented.

VI. (a) *Americans demand competitive effort.* (b) America is the land of new chances; American qualities are products of competition, status should be competitively earned, unearned status is scorned.

VII. (a) *Some superior-inferior relationships are acceptable.* (b) Isolationism reflects disdain for the rest of the world; customers are properly objects of deception; Americans accept or assume the authority of American civilization.

VIII. (a) *Americans admire productivity.* (b) Trade and industry are admired because they are productive; production sets a premium on all things; (production) takes priority over all things.

IX. (a) *Americans prize creature comforts.* (b) Americanism is equated with goods; tangible gain is a supreme goal; acquiring goods leads to no further drives, no other motivations are really necessary.

X. (a) *Americans love to moralize their economic interests.* (b) Moral values are abstract terms, attached freely and dogmatically to concrete realities; the business frame of reference is the social frame of reference; exploitation of resources is legitimized into terms of civic value.

XI. (a) *Work is regarded as of moral value.* (b) Worklessness is embarrassing and immoral; work is a value in itself; unworked-for status is despised.

XII. (a) *The achievement of wealth is held to be a test of worth.* (b) Wealth is a path to distinction; wealth is equated with superiority; the greater the wealth, the greater the achievement.

The reader will have noted that each of the major classes of culture themes covers, within each class, a range of theme statements. It was thought that a subgrouping of theme statements within each class would

prove to be a useful method of further summarizing the observations of these foreign observers. In other words, it was hypothesized that modalities could be established within each class, just as modalities, in the form of major classes, had been established for the entire collection of culture themes. This, as a phase of the study, was done.⁷

Next, the rank-order distribution of the theme classes and the original numbering of the theme classes (in Roman numerals and in parentheses), followed by the frequency of each class, appear below:

1. Americans prefer individualism and freedom from authority (IV), 76.
2. Some superior-inferior relationships are acceptable (VII), 39.
3. Americans love to moralize their economic interests (X), 32.
4. The achievement of wealth is held to be a test of worth (XII), 26.
5. Americans demand competitive effort (VI), 25.
6. Americans insist on standardization (III), 23.
7. Work is regarded as of moral value (XI), 18.
8. Mechanization, organization, and efficiency appeal to Americans (II), 17.
9. Americans love practicality (I), 17.
10. Americans are fond of bigness and quantity (V), 13.
11. Americans prize creature comforts (IX), 12.
12. Americans admire productivity (VIII), 9.

It would be too much to expect of any report of a modern culture that it be free from contradictions and conflicts in the material reported. Even a casual examination of the culture themes which our foreign observers have noted will locate major disagreements among the themes of American culture. Because of these disagreements, the authors have sought to present some of the more obvious contradictions as follows:⁸ (1) conformity versus autonomy, (2) egalitarianism versus inequality, (3) antiracism versus racism, (4) American superiority versus American protectionism, (5) materialism versus antimaterialism, (6) isolationism versus intervention.

⁷ Because of space limitations the 36 subcategories are not presented here. Interested readers can secure copies by writing to the authors. It should be understood, however, that this identification of intraclass modalities does not involve the assumption of a continuum of culture theme statements within each class; instead, the identification involves only clusters based upon obvious similarities.

⁸ Again due to space limitations, the theme and countertheme presentation is reported on the basis of main headings. However, the specific content is available to interested readers by writing the authors.

On the basis of the study, it appears that culture themes may, by using the definition advanced by Opler and certain of the methodological tools used in content analysis, be identified in a sample of foreign observer literature. There were 307 culture theme assertions identified in the works of the eleven foreign observers selected for this study. It was possible to sort this group of culture theme statements into 12 general classes. Each general class was conceptualized in terms of similarities of statement. Finally, it proved to be possible at this point to determine subcategories of culture themes within each general class. This subcategorization developed 36 distinct subclasses. It seems, therefore, that the general methodology of content analysis, with the refinements posed in this study, can be used as a method of identifying culture themes in literature dealing with American or other culture phenomena.

Some definite future research projects appear feasible on the basis of the present study. Thus, content analysis, using the theme as the dimensional unit, can be applied to the material of native American writers in order to determine the extent of agreement or disagreement with the theme assertions found in this study. In addition, a desirable investigation involves the construction of a precoded or uncoded questionnaire or interview schedule followed by a fielding of such an instrument in order to determine, among a representative sample of Americans, the extent of their acceptance or rejection of the theme assertions found in this study. Such a fielded instrument would, without question, disclose many other culture themes held by Americans but not apparent to foreign observers, however well trained and observant they might be. That such data would be enormously useful to institutional leaders as well as culture theorists goes without saying.

LABOR UNDER REVIEW: 1957

MELVIN J. VINCENT

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The year with the economic dip at its end: 1957. Despite the glowing promises made at the beginning, it did not take too long to reveal some weak spots in the United States economy. The Eisenhower Administration made publicity efforts to scare away any reports of a recession in the making: "leveling off of the greatest boom the country ever enjoyed," "ironing out soft spots for the steady onward growth," "the nation can never again get into economic trouble and the new forthcoming balance will bring greater prosperity." These were phrases designed to comfort the urbanites, the "exurbanites," and the farmers. In February the worst jolt came to all this publicity when the Secretary of the Treasury reported that "unless we mend our ways we will see a depression that will curl your hair," thereby embarrassing the Administration. Demands for recantation filled the air. Mending what ways? Creeping steadily upward were prices, and union rumblings for increased wages were heard, business costs were advancing, government spending went on apace, and the stock market met all these with a cruel downward trend. As if more were needed, the United States Department of Commerce announced early in February the biggest seasonal decline in employment since 1949, reporting an employment drop of 1,700,000.

Along with the economic and political dip, organized labor also took a nice dip and a precipitous one at that. March had no sooner appeared than the public became aware that Senator John L. McClellan had been elected as chairman of the new bipartisan Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, a committee which was to be occupied for over 100 days listening to nearly 500 witnesses relate how terrorism had entered into certain areas of union-management relationships. The revelations were markedly shocking even to AFL-CIO President George Meany, who lost no time in inaugurating plans to clean the stables of corrupt unionism. The publicized accounts of the misuse of union funds by the President of the Teamsters' Union, Dave Beck, led to the further examination of some other union funds, mishandled by union officers.

Coupled with this was the sad reflection that during the last few years organized labor had not been doing too well at the hands of the

Eisenhower-appointed members of the National Labor Relations Board. In 1950, 4,223 representative elections were won by the unions (73%), while in 1957 only 2,988 were won (61%). The employees represented in 1950 numbered 759,038, but in 1957 were down to 269,050, a sharp decline in labor victories. Labor claims this has been due to an "anti-labor climate" caused by steady pressures of managerial forces following up their Taft-Hartley victory in 1947, the new "free speech" powers given to employers by the NLRB, and some adverse NLRB decisions of recent vintage. Whatever the causes, organized labor has lost ground during the last few years. Not all of this can be blamed upon the Republican-dominated NLRB, since some of it must be showered upon those misleaders of unions who have so harmed the cause that at any moment a new crop of right-to-work laws may bloom and bear fruit.

The following selected record of labor events has been compiled from press dispatches, newsweeklies, labor newspapers, labor pamphlets, and the Department of Labor's *Monthly Labor Review*.

January

Year begins with apparent prosperity holding over from 1956. Employment set at 64.6 million, average pay \$2.05 an hour. Prices begin to move upward. Major stock issues take a tumble, reason given as pessimistic outlook caused by huge inventories and slow auto sales.

International Union of Electrical Workers' President James Carey adopts an ethical practices code and calls on all unions to recognize right of Congress to investigate labor racketeering and corruption. Declares that any of his officers pleading the Fifth Amendment would be placed on trial by union.

U.S. Supreme Court unanimously holds that unions can strike to back up demands made under reopener clauses in long-term contracts, even though the contract has not expired, if the sixty-day notice under Taft-Hartley provision has been given.

February

AFL-CIO executive council goes against James Beck and his Teamster's Union for its defiance of the Senate Committee investigating union corruption and for its upholding of labor officials pleading Fifth Amendment. Beck goes to Europe while the Senate Committee pries into suspected manipulation of welfare funds by union officials.

Eisenhower disturbed over growing signs of inflation due to higher wage demands, price advances, and increased business costs. Secretary of Treasury Humphrey threatens a depression unless all this is curbed.

Department of Labor and Department of Commerce report rise in unemployment of nearly half million during January.

David J. McDonald re-elected President of U.S. Steelworkers. First time a running president had been opposed in the union's twenty-year existence, Philip Murray having been its president until he became head of the CIO.

Congressional Joint Economic Committee criticizes the Eisenhower admonition to labor and industry to limit price and wage boosts, and calls for a reduction in the budget.

March

Indiana passed a Right-to-Work Act, called by unions Right-to-Wreck act. Indiana became the eighteenth state to have such a statute; two other states having once passed such legislation withdrew the acts. Indiana Governor allowed the act to become law without his signature.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell wants extension of minimum wage to cover $2\frac{1}{2}$ million more workers.

Senator John L. McClellan elected chairman of new bipartisan Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field. FBI arrests James Hoffa, ninth president of Teamsters' Union for attempted bribery in order to get information from Senate Investigating Committee by planting a spy in the Committee. Dave Beck accused of using union funds for his own personal investments. Walter Reuther of AFL-CIO shocked at revelations. Robert F. Kennedy, brother of Senator John Kennedy, appointed as chief counsel of the Investigating Committee.

April

AFL-CIO executive council orders Beck to appear before it on May 20. Union leaders definitely worried over exposures. Dave Beck appears before the Senate Committee and pleads both the Fourth and Fifth Amendments. His Teamsters' executive board meets at Galveston and declares that no notice will be taken of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee attempt to suspend Beck.

Unions reported to be treasury-rich to the extent of over a billion dollars; union welfare and pension funds placed at about 25 billion. No Federal regulation of these funds obtains, although AFL-CIO is said to favor Federal legislation proposed by Senator Paul Douglas' Senate investigating subcommittee to impose such regulation.

United Auto Workers' Convention is held in Atlantic City and goes on record for shorter work week and same pay. If automation is going to displace human labor, two things must happen—shorter work week and maintenance of purchasing power.

First-quarter profits promising despite lessening of steel production and some layoffs in railroading. Consumer price index reaches an all-time high with living costs up 3.7 per cent in year. Means one-to-three-cent an hour raise for 1,400,000 workers tied to escalator clauses. Labor blames management and vice versa.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell confers with Eisenhower over the growing demand to curb power of union leaders. "A gangster economy" may be in store for the country unless union racketeering is stopped, avers Senator McClellan. American Lithographers Association at a New York meeting tells how one of its locals has paid \$8,700 in support of a two-day clinic to show how labor-savings techniques can help speed up production.

May

Senator Joseph McCarthy, who once charged that there were fifty-seven Communist members in the U.S. Department of State, dies.

Federal Grand Jury in Tacoma, Washington, indicts Dave Beck for dodging more than \$50,000 on his 1950 income tax and for preparing a false tax return for his Teamsters' Building Association. Teamsters' executive council declares Beck must go; he is also scheduled to appear before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and the Senate Investigating Committee. Later, the AFL-CIO expels Beck as a vice-president and elects as his successor John F. English, treasurer of the Teamsters' and an anti-Beck man.

General Motors claims that spring car sales are not up to expectations; TV sales way below.

June

Senate Investigating Committee turns its attention to James Cross, President of International Bakery and Confectionery Workers, for dipping into the union's funds.

Reuther sends his UAW officials a note stating that any of them using the Fifth Amendment will be automatically suspect.

Supreme Court holds that Dupont Company's ownership of 23 per cent of General Motors' stock constitutes an illegal monopoly, decision being based upon the 1914 Clayton Act. Also reverses contempt-of-Congress conviction of labor organizer John Watkins for refusing to answer before House Un-American Activities Committee in 1954. Supreme Court now noted for its broadening of civil liberties in U.S.

Orders acquittal of five of the fourteen California communists and orders new trials for nine.

Industrial production falls in May for third straight month—may be an omen pointing to a recession.

July

Steelman Ernest F. Weir dies. His National Steel Company is one of the last with a company union.

James Hoffa being tried on charges of bribery in a Federal Court in Washington, but found not guilty.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, set up by Hoover, goes out of existence. Made \$640 million on 130,000 loans.

U.S. Steel executives decide to raise price of steel \$6 a ton to offset a 6 per cent rise in wages. Eisenhower asks both labor and management to temper demands on account of inflationary tendencies. Huge first half-year profits for oil and steel, but slumps in paper, airlines, and housing industries.

"Moonlighting"—holding two jobs at one time—rises from 1,800,000 to 3,700,000 in last six years. Problem to be faced—do workers who engage in it want shorter hours after all?

Dr. Edwin C. Nourse claims that both "administered prices" and "administered wages" cause inflation. First exists when a company is big enough or dominant enough to maintain prices even in face of slackened demand.

August.

Gallup Poll finds that 61 per cent of the Americans polled rejected the four-day week.

Lack of buoyancy noticed in many businesses. Tighter money in sight with discount rate raised from 3 to 3½ per cent by Federal Reserve Board.

Reuther proposes to halt wage-price boosting by cutting prices of 1958 cars by \$100. Industry shocked by proposal and asks Reuther to extend his present contract two years beyond May 29, 1958.

AFL-CIO's professional organizers, numbering 225, petition NLRB to certify their organization as an official bargaining agent. Makes a union within a union in reality.

Economic boom in its last-rose-of-summer stage. Stock prices tumble as living costs hit a new high with a decline of 20.8 per cent in spending power of dollar since 1939.

September

Major fringe benefits for industry will top \$12 billion for 1957, or 6 per cent of total wages, according to U.S. Department of Commerce.

AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee tells Teamsters' to get rid of

both Beck and Hoffa or have union expelled. Gallup Poll shows public regard for labor unions has slipped from 76 per cent in February to 64 per cent in September.

U.S. Department of Agriculture claims American farmer richest in world, since his land values have jumped to a huge \$109.5 billion.

John L. Lewis announces his UMW's union with its employer-financed Welfare and Retirement fund took in \$157 million for year ending June 30, 1957. Has paid out \$138 million in \$100-a-month pensions to widows. Reserve fund set at \$145 million and its beneficiaries number 215,702.

Democrat Edward W. Proxmire sworn in as U.S. Senator from Wisconsin to succeed the late Joseph McCarthy.

Railroads in a sharp slump with profits declining \$61 million from 1956 during first six months of 1957.

October

Sputnik of USSR orbits and sends gloom over the United States, signaling the beginning of a satellite race.

Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson resigns; Attorney General Herbert Brownell leaves the Cabinet and is replaced by William Pierce Rogers, who at 44 becomes the youngest Cabinet member.

Senator Knowland of California wants to restrict irresponsible and corrupt labor union practices by legislation.

NLRB examiner charges Kohler Company (longest strike in U.S. history—since April 1954) with unfair labor practices. Company will appeal his decision to the full Board.

Hoffa wins the presidency of the Teamsters' Union. By court order he is refused the presidency for the time being.

Teamsters' suspended by Executive Council of AFL-CIO.

November

President Meany of AFL-CIO orders United Textile Workers to get rid of its secretary-treasurer, who the McClellan Committee revealed had used union funds. Both the president and the secretary-treasurer resigned. AFL-CIO suspends Bakery and Confectionery Workers for like reasons.

Unemployment set at 2½ million, with pessimism about the business future beginning to grow. Downturn causes Federal Reserve Board to lower discount rate. Steel production down from 100 per cent capacity to 81 per cent.

Democrats win several gubernatorial elections and cause Republican gloom. Secretary of Labor states that profits are being squeezed and that collective bargaining in 1958 will be tougher.

Dave Beck, Jr., found guilty in a Seattle court for collecting on sale of two Cadillacs owned by Teamsters' Union.

December

AFL-CIO Convention in Atlantic City dismisses Teamsters' Union. Secretary Mitchell tells it about a labor legislation program: (1) lay down rules for democratic procedures and conduct of unions; (2) require periodic reports of finances. Administration will not recommend a right-to-work law nor ask for application of antitrust legislation to unions. President Gray of Building and Construction Trades makes a plea for a one-year voluntary wage freeze to keep prices stable, and Meany accuses him of adopting the big-business idea that wage boosts cause inflation.

Steel production now down to 67 per cent of capacity. The downturn in business now labeled plainly as recession but a "gold-plated" one. Unemployment set at 3,188,000, highest since 1949. Reuther's platform: higher wages, increased leisure, bigger health and welfare benefits as cure for recession.

Dave Beck found guilty of larceny in Seattle.

Supreme Court refused to reconsider its denial of a review of a Court of Appeals decision upholding an NLRB finding that the discharge of supervisors unlawfully interfered with rank-and-file workers' rights. Also rules that a state court has no authority over a suit for reinstatement and wages brought by former employees of an interstate commerce employer.

For unionism in general, 1957 has not been a propitious year. The revelations of the McMillan Senate Labor-Management Investigating Committee have placed organized labor on the defensive. President George Meany has left no doubt in the minds of those loyal to labor that under his direction the AFL-CIO will clean its own house even at the cost of losing over a million dues-paying members as noted in the expulsion of several large unions. The formation of Ethical Practices Committees by the AFL-CIO and several of its member unions would seem to be a step in the right direction for union preservation. Labor may be thankful for the "liberal" members of the United States Supreme Court, which in March ruled that a state court does not have jurisdiction over organized picketing and that it does not have power to enjoin Taft-Hartley violators, and in May, reversed the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which had held that the right-to-work law in that state permitted the state to prevent picketing an employer in interstate commerce

who refused to employ union labor. So far as strikes were concerned, they totaled about 16 million man-days, or less than one half of those in 1956. Collective bargaining may be "tough" in 1958, according to Secretary of Labor Mitchell, because of the mounting unemployment which began to manifest itself through the latter half of 1957. Organized labor may be said to be at the crossroads, many things depending upon the length of the downswing in production and what Congress may do in the way of labor legislation in 1958.

RESPONSES OF PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS, AND JEWS CONCERNING MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE

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It is commonly believed that socialization in a particular religious group significantly influences the expectations, values, and behavior of the members of the group, although it is recognized that personal experiences profoundly modify and, in many instances, reverse the expected influence of a particular religion. It has long been known that the several religions differ in terms of the degree to which their official views toward various aspects of marriage and family life are institutionalized. For example, the official Catholic view on some of the methods widely used to prevent conception is known to be in rather sharp contrast with the attitudes of most Protestants and Jews. Moreover, it is generally conceded that Jews and Catholics are more opposed to interfaith marriage than are Protestants.

The present study was undertaken upon the assumption that the viewpoints expressed by the members of each of the three religious groups utilized would reflect more unanimity and similarity within the groups than between them.¹ It was the purpose of the study to examine the responses of each group in order to extend existing insights into the behavior and into the "unofficial" perceptions and attitudes of the members of the three religious groups in the areas of religion, parental and in-law relationships, marriage expectations, and children.

A total of 222 women participated in the study: 80 Protestants, 75 Catholics, and 67 Jews. The criteria for the selection of the subjects were as follows: (1) white, (2) single, (3) female, (4) undergraduate student beyond the freshman year, (5) 18-23 years of age. Freshmen were excluded from the study in order that the subjects would have had

¹ It was assumed that this would hold sufficiently true, even though no attempt was made to control such obviously important variables as degree of ardency on the part of the respondents, or particular religious subgroups among the Protestants and Jews.

some opportunity to become oriented to the college culture. Eighty-four per cent of the Jews, 80 per cent of the Protestants, and 80 per cent of the Catholics came from an urban background. As a group, the subjects were predominantly middle-class.

The items included in the instrument developed for this exploratory study were framed from questions from students enrolled in the senior author's classes over a period of several years. The items were phrased in a similar form, e.g., "Subject would postpone marriage if it were necessary to live with either set of parents," "Subject feels that the family finances should be controlled by the husband," "Subject would consider marriage in spite of objections from one or both sets of parents," "Subject would consider it right for parents to continue financing her education after she was married."

To these questions the subject responded as follows: (1) statement describes me very accurately, (2) statement is quite descriptive of me, (3) statement is both true and untrue of me, (4) statement is generally not true, (5) statement is decidedly false.

In the present analysis of the data, however, categories 1 and 2 were combined and considered to reflect a positive response to a given item, and categories 4 and 5 were combined and considered to reflect a negative response.

Originally, 25 questions in each of four subscales were included. Those questions most frequently asked were used in the final revision of the instrument to reduce the number of questions to 10 in each subscale.

The expressions used frequently by the students in their questions were purposely left intact in the development of the items. It was believed that by including the expressions characteristic of the group for which the instrument was intended, interest would be stimulated and truthful responses elicited.

In the development of the instrument, 15 subjects participated in pre-test trials. After responding to the questionnaire, the 15 subjects were interviewed to obtain information concerning the ambiguity of the items and to note the extent to which the verbal replies agreed with the written responses of the subjects. Although the interview has been used as a criterion for rating the validity of the questionnaire,² several in-

² See Lois Ackerley, "The Information and Attitudes Regarding Child Development Possessed by Parents of Elementary School Children," in G. Stoddard, editor, *University of Iowa Studies in Child Welfare* (Iowa City: University of Iowa, 1935), pp. 115-67; James Walters and Ralph H. Ojemann, "A Study of the Components of Adolescent Attitudes Concerning the Role of Women," *Journal of Social Psychology*, 25:101-10.

investigators have indicated the limitations of utilizing this criterion in obtaining indices of validity. Kelly and Fiske,³ for example, present impressive evidence which indicates the fallibility of the human observer in an interview setting. Metzner and Mann, and Kahn,⁴ on the other hand, noted satisfactory similarity between responses obtained by questionnaire and by interview. However, when Kahn compared differences between replies in an interview and responses on questionnaires, he found the responses on the questionnaires were more highly predictive of an outside criterion of productivity than were the responses obtained in the interview.

Although many investigators believe that the advantages inherent in the interview—the alleviation of misconceptions in meaning, the opportunity for supplementing questions, investigating generalities and obscure points or evasions, the opportunity for more detailed responses, and the opportunity for spontaneous answers—make it a more valuable research technique than paper-and-pencil questionnaires, it was believed that the validity of the data to be obtained in the present study would be supported by insuring anonymity to the subjects. In any event, the agreement between responses obtained in the interview setting and on the questionnaires was sufficiently high to suggest that the use of the questionnaires in the collection of the data was warranted. That the rationale for such a procedure has limitations is apparent: the authors were able to discover little evidence supporting the claim that anonymity is important to the validity of responses to items such as those included in this study.⁵ Also, the benefits derived from using students' expressions rather than presenting them in more "polished" form are based upon a priori judgment as was the assignment of items to specific subscales.

Within the four areas studied—Religion, Parental and In-Law Relationships, General Marriage Expectations, and Children—there

³ E. Lowell Kelly and Donald W. Fiske, "The Prediction of Success in the VA Training Program in Clinical Psychology," *The American Psychologist*, 5:395-406.

⁴ Helen Metzner and Floyd Mann, "A Limited Comparison of Two Methods of Data Collection: The Fixed Alternative Questionnaire and the Open-ended Interview," *American Sociological Review*, 17:486-91; Robert L. Kahn, "A Comparison of Two Methods of Collecting Data for Social Research: The Fixed-alternative Questionnaire and the Open-ended Interview," *Dissertation Abstracts*, 12:382.

⁵ However, Ellis noted a greater likelihood for "damaging admissions" in a questionnaire than in an interview. Albert Ellis, "Questionnaire versus Interview Methods in the Study of Human Love Relationships," *American Sociological Review*, 12: 541-53; Albert Ellis, "Questionnaire versus Interview Methods in the Study of Human Love Relationships. II. Uncategorized Responses," *American Sociological Review*, 13: 61-65.

were important omissions. Inclusion of an item in the questionnaire was based solely upon the frequency with which questions had been asked. Thus, the present study fails to present evidence on many significant questions in each of the areas investigated because of the criterion used in the selection of the items.

The questionnaires were administered in two ways. The questionnaires were administered to approximately half of the subjects by student assistants, who delivered the questionnaires to the residents in several women's dormitories who met the criteria for selection outlined above. Each subject was supplied with a blank envelope along with the questionnaire, and she was instructed to seal the completed form. The envelopes were placed in an unattended cardboard box with a slit in the top. Each subject was asked to complete the form when she was alone to insure anonymity.

The remaining subjects were given the questionnaires by the senior author to complete during regular sociology, child development, and English class sessions. Following the procedure described above, the subjects sealed the completed questionnaires in envelopes and deposited them in a cardboard box.

RESULTS

Religion. Although only 10 per cent of the Catholics indicated that they would marry a person of a different faith, 64 per cent reported that they frequently date men of other faiths. In contrast, 15 per cent of the Protestants said they would marry a person of another faith, while 52 per cent stated they frequently dated men of other faiths. Reflecting a more conservative viewpoint, 4 per cent of the Jewish women evidenced a willingness to consider marrying men of other faiths. However, 14 per cent of them admitted having dates with men of other faiths.

More Catholics and Protestants attended church than indicated on explicit acceptances of their religious doctrines, i.e., were in agreement with the official doctrines of their respective churches. The opposite was true of the Jews. Ninety-two per cent of the Catholics attended church, while 59 per cent accepted their religious doctrines explicitly. Comparable percentages for the Protestant subjects were 62 per cent and 33 per cent. Only 13 per cent of the Jewish subjects reported that they attended synagogue, while 26 per cent of them accepted their religious doctrines explicitly.

That the Protestant group seemed most flexible with regard to converting to the spouse's religion is seen by the rather large percentage

differences. Seventeen per cent of the Protestants indicated that they would be willing to change, while only 3 per cent of the Jews and 1 per cent of the Catholics so indicated.

A larger percentage from each religious group indicated that they would marry a person of "no religious faith" than of a different faith. Forty-five per cent of the Protestants so indicated, 26 per cent of the Jews, and 22 per cent of the Catholics.

Twenty-three per cent of the Protestants indicated that they would allow their children to be brought up in a different faith, while 14 per cent of the Catholics and 9 per cent of the Jews would agree.

Parental and In-Law Relationships. The Protestants were the least inclined to live with their future parents-in-law; the Jews were the most favorably disposed. Fifty-one per cent of the Protestants indicated that they would postpone marriage if it was necessary to live with their in-laws. Forty-four per cent of the Catholics responded in a like fashion, as did 26 per cent of the Jews.

With regard to receiving financial aid from either set of parents after marriage if it was offered, 18 per cent of the Jewish subjects indicated they would, while 14 per cent of the Protestants and of the Catholics responded affirmatively. When the financial aid was specifically earmarked for a college education after marriage, the percentage of affirmative responses increased slightly: Jews, 28 per cent; Protestants, 17 per cent; Catholics, 15 per cent.

Forty-three per cent of the Catholics indicated they would confide in their mothers-in-law concerning marital problems, while 40 per cent of the Jews and 31 per cent of the Protestants indicated they would do so. On the other hand, 76 per cent of the Protestants would be willing to accept advice from their mothers-in-law, while 62 per cent of the Catholics and 56 per cent of the Jews indicated they would do so. Eighty per cent of the Jews would consider calling their in-laws "Dad and Mom" as would 79 per cent of the Catholics and 78 per cent of the Protestants.

Marriage Expectations. With regard to a question concerning whether the husband should help with household chores including child care, 62 per cent of the Catholics responded affirmatively as compared with 46 per cent of the Jews and 42 per cent of the Protestants. The Jewish subjects reflected a slightly stronger leaning toward a patriarchal pattern when the matter of who should control the family purse strings was considered. Thirty-five per cent of the Jews thought the husband should exercise this control, while 21 per cent of the Catholics and 20 per cent of the Protestants so indicated.

Thirty-four per cent of the Protestants felt that quarreling was a good way to relieve feelings in marriage as did 26 per cent of the Catholics and 19 per cent of the Jews. Indicating their understanding of the importance of solving problems before marriage, only 7 per cent of the Jews, 3 per cent of the Protestants, and 2 per cent of the Catholics thought that problems having to do with birth control, finance, and in-laws could be settled as well after as before marriage. However, 19 per cent of the Protestants, 16 per cent of the Jews, and 2 per cent of the Catholics considered divorce a suitable way out of marriage if things did not go well.

When asked whether the subject would consider working after having a baby, 24 per cent of the Jews and 11 per cent of both other groups indicated that they would.

Children. Ten per cent of the Catholics indicated they desired a "large family," while only 5 per cent of the Protestants and 1 per cent of the Jewish subjects indicated a similar desire. One of the largest differences reflected had to do with the use of contraceptives to control the birth of children: 85 per cent of the Jews, 58 per cent of the Protestants, and 18 per cent of the Catholics responded that they would consider the use of contraceptives. In response to a question asking whether the subject would marry someone who does not desire children, 38 per cent of the Protestants, 7 per cent of the Jews, and 2 per cent of the Catholics reported that they would. However, 89 per cent of the Catholics, 84 per cent of the Protestants, and 81 per cent of the Jews thought children were essential in order to have a happy marriage.

Twelve per cent of the Catholics, 9 per cent of the Protestants, and 2 per cent of the Jews indicated that they would consider having a child in order to stabilize a "rocky" marriage. In response to a question concerning whether children should be allowed to express their opinions concerning family problems, 85 per cent of the Protestants, 76 per cent of the Catholics, and 72 per cent of the Jews responded affirmatively.

SUMMARY

1. Even though the percentage of Catholic women who dated outside their religion was slightly greater than that of the Protestants, the Protestants indicated that they were most inclined to marry across religious lines and the Jews, least inclined. All three religious groups indicated a greater disposition to marry spouses of "no religious faith" than to marry across religious lines. The Protestants evidenced the least resistance of the three groups to the idea of having their children brought up in a different faith.

2. The Jewish subjects were more willing than the other two groups to receive financial aid from parents after marriage, they were more prone to confide in their in-laws concerning marital problems, and they evidenced greater willingness to live with their in-laws rather than postpone marriage. Less than half of the subjects in each of the three groups evidenced a willingness to confide in their mothers-in-law concerning marital problems; however, the Protestant women evidenced the least resistance to accepting advice from their mothers-in-law.

3. Less than half of the Protestants and Jews felt that the husband should help with household chores. The Catholics, on the other hand, evidenced a greater acceptance of husbands assuming responsibility for household chores. Over a third of the Jewish students thought the husband should control the family money, while approximately a fifth of the Catholics and Protestants expressed this point of view. The majority of the students reported they felt that quarreling was not a good way to relieve feelings in marriage; and, for the vast majority of the members of each of the three religious groups, divorce was an unsuitable solution for an unhappy marriage. The percentage of Jewish subjects who indicated a disposition to be gainfully employed after having a baby was more than twice as great as either the Protestants or Catholics.

4. Very few of the subjects reported a desire for a "large family"; however, twice as many Catholics desired a "large family" as Protestants. The Catholics were, as might be expected, more opposed to the use of contraceptives than either the Protestants or the Jews. Although few of the students reported that they would have a child in order to stabilize a "rocky" marriage, over four fifths of the subjects in each of the groups thought children were essential for a happy marriage.

SOCIAL CLASS IN PHILADELPHIA METHODISM

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An important datum respecting a religious movement, particularly a denomination, is its occupational composition. Because social stratification has come to be closely identified with vocation, occupation is considered to be one of the reliable indices of class affiliation.¹ Thus a study of the functional role of church members in society, according to gainful employment, can yield significant findings for the sociology of religion.

The present empirical investigation is a pilot study projected to discover, if possible, how a major denomination functioning in a large metropolitan area is embedded in the class structure of the community. To accomplish this exploration, materials were procured from 201 local Methodist congregations covering 32,689 gainfully employed church members who reside in greater Philadelphia. Field materials were gathered in the conventional categories utilized by the U.S. Bureau of Census.

I

The Philadelphia materials which are the basis for the present pilot study were assembled, the customary scientific precautions in field methodology and in laboratory procedure being utilized. Data respecting the occupational composition of the general population were procured from the 1950 U.S. Bureau of Census publications. The scope of the survey is found in three geographical elements: the city of Philadelphia, plus three counties (Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery) in Pennsylvania and two counties (Camden and Gloucester) in southern New Jersey. Taken together, they comprise a territory regarded by definition here as greater Philadelphia.

Information on the occupational composition of a major denomination (Methodism) was not as readily available. Indeed, such data do not exist in any written records. Under the circumstances, it was necessary to set up a survey procedure by which the desired information could be

¹ Liston Pope, "Religion and the Class Structure," in Bendix and Lipset, *Class, Status and Power* (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1953); A. B. Hollingshead, *Elmtown's Youth* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1949); Wheeler, *Social Stratification in a Plains Community*; Malcolm McAfee, *Social Class and Social Control in the Protestant Church* (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Yale).

gathered reliably. First, the local church was designated as a dependable means of access to the information sought. Next, local committees were formed in each of the 201 Methodist churches. (Data are lacking from the remaining 12 churches in the territory.) Then these groups were provided uniform tabulation sheets and instructed in a pretested methodological procedure. The over-all laborious task was carried to completion in 1952, placing at last in the surveyor's hands virtually complete information on employed members of Methodist churches in greater Philadelphia. The 201 local congregations reported gainful employment (in the 1950 U.S. Census categories) for 32,689 affiliated persons. This means that 34.9 per cent of the denomination's members (93,590) were gainfully employed.

To achieve the limited objectives of this pilot study, it was necessary to locate a monograph which would afford the possibility of a conversion of occupational materials into a class system. Eventually the choice fell upon *Elmtown's Youth* by August B. Hollingshead (New York: Wiley & Sons, 1949). This work became the basis for the development of a sixteen-cell percentage distribution table which correlates social classes with standard occupational categories. The Hollingshead system is structured into five classes² which can be described briefly as follows: Class I, persons born to wealth and high lineage; Class II, persons of exceptionally high income and dignified occupation; Class III, industrious persons engaged as foremen, independent professionals, and owners of small businesses; Class IV, the "poor but honest" wage-working common people; and Class V, the poorly paid and erratically employed persons. Type of gainful employment ranks high generally in this arrangement. Classes I and II are elided in the present analysis. However, the remaining three strata appear as Hollingshead has them everywhere in *Elmtown's Youth*.

II

The results can be scrutinized in at least two ways: first, a local comparison can be drawn between the denomination and the general population in greater Philadelphia. Second, an interproject comparison can be made among various monographs which report a class distribution for Methodism. Space limitations force these comments into a very short Procrustean bed.

² The pattern compares favorably with the Warner scheme based upon the latter's Index of Evaluated Participation (Hollingshead, *Elmtown's Youth*, *op. cit.*). Also it bears a strong resemblance to the strata reported recently in Denmark. See Svalastoga, Høgh, Pedersen, and Schild, "Differential Class Behavior in Denmark," *American Sociological Review*, 21: 435-39.

The local comparison can be noted from an inspection of the following four statistical distributions.

In Philadelphia the percentage of persons in Classes I and II was 9.1 for Methodists and 6.3 for the population; in Class III, 39.3 for Methodists and 32.1 for the population; in Class IV, 35.5 for Methodists and 40.4 for the population; and in Class V, 16.1 for Methodists and 21.2 for the population.

In Pennsylvania suburbs the percentage of persons in Classes I and II was 10.0 for Methodists and 8.1 for the population; in Class III, 39.6 for Methodists and 34.5 for the population; in Class IV, 34.8 for Methodists and 38.2 for the population; and in Class V, 15.6 for Methodists and 19.2 for the population.

In New Jersey suburbs the percentage of persons in Classes I and II was 10.1 for Methodists and 6.7 for the population; in Class III, 41.0 for Methodists and 33.0 for the population; in Class IV, 33.9 for Methodists and 40.0 for the population; and in Class V, 15.0 for Methodists and 20.3 for the population.

In the grand totals for all three areas, the percentage of persons in Classes I and II was 9.7 for Methodists and 6.8 for the population; in Class III, 39.7 for Methodists and 32.8 for the population; in Class IV, 34.9 for Methodists and 39.8 for the population; and in Class V, 15.7 for Methodists and 20.6 for the population.

It is evident that Methodism is prominently embedded in Classes I, II, and III in greater Philadelphia, even exceeding the general population by approximately 10 per cent (9.8%). This finding is borne out as one observes the location of the churches, the level of lay leadership, and the financial capacity of the congregations. Among subdivisions of the survey territory, the percentage range of overembeddedness runs from 7.0 to 11.4. However, Methodist entries for Classes IV and V reveal the opposite effect. Methodism is underembedded in these classes. While one half of the denomination's persons are found in the two lowest classes, more than 60 per cent of the population is in those categories. The progressive withdrawal of congregations from areas of blight and transition during the past fifty years may be reflected in these findings. The least advantaged population groups find Methodist churches few and far between. A dearth of the denomination's buildings is found in the inner city.

Turning now to an interproject comparison of the denomination's class orientation, we encounter great difficulty in finding comparable data. Many monographs have been written in which no serious attempt

has been made to relate class findings to other literature in the field. Therefore rough approximation will have to suffice until adequate refinements become available. Here then is presented the proportion of Methodists assigned to various classes in Elmtown, Jonesville, and Philadelphia. Contrasts are clearly evident. The percentages of Methodists assigned to classes in Elmtown were 5.4 to Classes I and II, 33.3 to Class III, 48.4 to Class IV, and 12.9 to Class V. In Jonesville the percentages were 22.4 to Classes I and II, 39.8 to Class III, 31.7 to Class IV, and 5.9 to Class V. In Philadelphia the percentages were 9.7 to Classes I and II, 39.7 to Class III, 34.9 to Class IV, and 15.7 to Class V. Generally speaking, the Philadelphia statistics fall between Elmtown and Jonesville.

Further, the findings of Havighurst and Morgan in *Social History of a War Boom Community* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1951), a four-class system in Seneca, Illinois, point definitely to the dominant penetration of Methodism in middle and upper classes. Among the least advantaged groups even under "boom" conditions, the denomination was relatively unsuccessful in reaching the lowest classes. Liston Pope and other scholars emphasize the middle-class orientation of Methodism. But no study known to the writer reverses the findings disclosed in the present conversion of Methodist materials on greater Philadelphia. The results of the present study appear to be in the same direction, although much more precision is desirable in determining the configuration of Methodism in the class structure of society. Many additional research explorations may be required to solve the technical problems which now stand in the way of precision.

III

In summary one may cite at least four implications for further study.

1. The use of the Hollingshead monograph raises at least two important questions which merit further investigation: (a) Is the Elmtown class system applicable to a large metropolitan area? If not, then what other system is more relevant? (b) Is the sixteen-cell percentage table adequate to convert data from occupational classifications into a class system? What bias is introduced by a pattern developed strictly from the occupations of the fathers of high school students? Does this pattern really approximate occupational composition of an entire community?

2. What constellation of psychological, sociological, economic, and religious traits belongs to each stratum in a social class system? Some intimation of the manifold intertwining of aspects of life in an advantaged suburb may be noted from the five-year study of *Crestwood*

Heights by Seeley, Sim, and Loosley (New York: Basic Books, 1956). Must the inference be drawn that no single factor index approach, not even occupation, can be utilized in studying the class system at the community level?

3. In utilizing a single factor index, in the study of religion and social stratification, is occupation of sufficient importance to justify additional research projects of this type? If it is not, then what characteristic is more important? To what extent does the choice depend upon investigative interest in personal or institutional religious phenomena?

4. What effects does occupational mobility have upon social class? To what extent is a single denomination or sect involved in such changes? How is this complicated by religion's own propensity to gravitate toward class levels of highest prestige? Perhaps the complicated dynamic character of both society and religion deserves more research attention.

ART AND COMMUNICATION

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One of the necessary characteristics of social interaction is communication, the transference of meanings and feeling-states from one person or group to another.¹ When, for one reason or another, the clarity or continuity of communication is blocked, the patterns of interaction become confused and disorganized and role impairment may result. This paper is a study of art—painting and sculpture—as a means of communication between the modern artist and the viewer and the results of this means of communication to the social roles of them both.

In studying painting and sculpture as means of communication three assumptions were made: first, the period of modern art from the beginning of the Romantic movement to the present has been characterized by far-reaching experimentation with materials and subject matter; second, such experimentation has been possible only because of the breakdown in the traditional means of art patronage, such as church, guild, and ruler; third, the consequence of experimentation and freedom from authority has been the shift from representational or exoteric art to increasingly abstract or esoteric art.²

I

The problem of communication between the artist and the viewer is a perplexing one, for never has so much art reached so many people in such great variety. Museums and community art shows have enjoyed capacity crowds.³ Inexpensive reproductions and books on art fill the stores. Television has brought the art critic into the home. And amateur painters dot the landscape in profusion. Yet the reactions of the public⁴ to the symbols of modern art do not seem to indicate that the mere

¹ Arnold Rose, *Sociology* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1956), p. 559.

² A great amount of material has been gathered by art historians to account for and to describe this change. Some sociologists also have been interested in this area of research. See Radhakamal Mukerjee, *The Social Functions of Art* (Bombay: Hind Kitabs, 1948); Pitirim Sorokin, *Fluctuations in Art Forms*, Vol. I of *Social and Cultural Dynamics*, 4 vols. (New York: American Book Company, 1937-41); D. W. Gotshalk, *Art and the Social Order* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1947).

³ "Picnic Time," *Time*, LXI: 72, June 15, 1953.

⁴ Excluding the so-called critical elite. Cf. H. A. Bloch, "Toward the Development of a Sociology of Literary and Art Forms," *American Sociological Review*, VIII: 313-20.

viewing or acquisition of a work of art leads necessarily to an understanding of that work.⁵

It would seem that the more esoteric the work of art, the less likely would communication take place. In order that the symbols in a work of art communicate, there must be an awareness of the symbols in the work and their significance in relation to previous learning on the part of the person making the symbols and the person responding to them. Unless such previous awareness of the particular symbols and their meaning is evidenced, there can be no foundation for a response, and neither communication nor understanding will take place.⁶

This lack of communication because of the inability, or unwillingness,⁷ of the artist to communicate often has resulted in quite militant misunderstandings. The art critic F. W. Ruckstull was very sure that modern art was responsible for increases in immorality and crime⁸ and that it was the creation of egomaniacs and sadists.⁹ The now famous Armory Show, which introduced modern art to America, was the subject of a vice inquiry when it was shown in Chicago.¹⁰ This does not mean that the artist has been free from misunderstanding on his own part. Often not realizing why the public has reacted to his work in confusion and, as did Ruckstull, in fear and disgust, the artist has reacted, in turn, by dehumanizing his work still further.¹¹

The above discussion does not mean to imply that the immediate receptivity of the viewing public is necessary to ultimate communication and understanding. Instead, there appears to be something of a lag in

⁵ Random comments which the writer has gathered from gallery-goers fall into the following categories: bewilderment ("What is it?"); rationalization ("My two-year-old boy can do that well."); humor ("It looks like something I'd hang on my shower door."); chagrin ("How could anyone paint something like that?").

⁶ See George Mead's discussion of significant symbols in *Mind, Self and Society*, edited by Charles Morris (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934), pp. 46 and 71 ff. See also Ernst Cassirer, *An Essay on Man* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1944), Chap. II, *et passim*. There would seem to be, moreover, two dimensions to the symbolism in a work of art: first is the internal symbolism, such as a lamb or fish in a religious work, which aids in conveying the story; second, the external or *gestalt* symbolism composed of the total effect of the work upon the viewer.

⁷ Balcomb Greene, "The Artist's Reluctance to Communicate," *Art News*, 55, January 1957, p. 44.

⁸ *Great Works of Art and What Makes Them Great* (New York: Garden City Publishing Company, 1925), p. 22.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁰ Russell Lynes, *The Tastemakers* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1955), pp. 198-210.

¹¹ Mukerjee, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

modern art between the development of new techniques and understanding by the public. Certainly this has been true with reference to the Impressionists of the 1880's, who were despised in their own day and who are quite revered today.

II

The lack of communication between the artist and the viewer and the consequent problems which emerge from it have had profound effect upon the social role of the modern artist.

The artist as a kind of occupational subculture, characterized by a common core of values, sentiments, and beliefs,¹² has largely broken down. Once the life of the artist was inextricably bound to the life of the community in which he lived. The artists of the late Middle Ages, as Joseph van der Elst has noted,¹³ were strictly regulated by the guilds, which not only set standards of quality and price but demanded, as well, from prospective apprentices certificates of legitimate birth and recommendations attesting to their honesty. Nor was there any distinction apparently made between the useful and the fine arts. Melchior Broederlam, for example, court painter to the first Duke of Burgundy, decorated the duke's fleet, repaired some apparatus at the castle at Hesdin used for wetting guests with water, and designed a carriage for the duchess.¹⁴ The artist, as a consequence of the broad view taken of his talents, had a sense of community. That sense of community has disappeared during the last century under the impact of experimentation, the breakdown of traditional patterns of authority, and the distinction apparently being made today between the useful and the fine arts.¹⁵

Because of the loss of a sense of community, the modern artist—as artist—finds himself between two philosophically antagonistic worlds, those of freedom and of authority, and not really at home in either one. It is in this sense that the artist is a type of marginal man,¹⁶ for the capacity to identify with a meaningful occupational and social role has disappeared.

¹² Richard La Piere, *A Theory of Social Control* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1954), p. 39.

¹³ *The Last Flowering of the Middle Ages* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1944), p. 35-37.

¹⁴ Johan Huizinga, *The Waning of the Middle Ages*, trans. F. Hopman (London: E. Arnold, 1924), p. 226.

¹⁵ See the discussion of art for art's sake in the *Encyclopedia of the Arts*, edited by D. D. Runes and H. G. Schrickel (New York: Philosophical Library, 1946), p. 69.

¹⁶ See Robert Park's definition of marginality in E. V. Stonequist, *The Marginal Man* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1937), p. xv. It may be noted that interest in the estrangement of intellectuals in general has been exhibited in modern social thought since Saint-Simon.

True, many modern artists have sought a sense of community for their talents. In the 1930's many of them joined various associations, such as the American Artist's Union, the United American Artists, and the American Artist's Congress.¹⁷ Through these organizations they hoped to find a means of solving their common problems and gaining commissions; however, like so many depression era organizations, their influence diminished with the approach of World War II. Other attempts to find a sense of community have been made through what Russell Lynes terms "corporate taste,"¹⁸ i.e., the patronage of art by business and industry, and through the patronage of government.¹⁹ These have been little more than fair weather friendships, however, lasting only as long as they have had utility to both parties. Moreover, such alliances could mean a return to the regulation of creative activity from which the artist so long struggled to free himself.

But the world of freedom also has its tyrannies. As Dostoevski somewhere said, "Nothing is more seductive for man than his freedom of conscience. But nothing is a greater cause of suffering." For the freedom of the modern artist to create as he pleases, without the restrictions imposed by ruler, guild, or patron, has not been necessarily an advantage. Not always has it been a self-made choice or what David Riesman and his associates recently referred to as "autonomy."²⁰ Such an artist as Michelangelo, living out his old age in a one-room garret, may have been autonomous, and so might have been Rembrandt. Yet, although these two artists stood apart from the mainstream of community life, they could still know the purpose, the end for which they created. Not so the modern artist. While the quest for freedom began with the Romantics as an individually motivated, self-conscious drive for freedom, it soon became inseparably bound to those other social changes—particularly urbanism and industrialization—which bloomed with the beginning of the nineteenth century and which created the division of labor and the atmosphere of anonymity now so characteristic of Western civilization. No longer does the artist know specifically for whom or

¹⁷ Horace Kallen, *Art and Freedom* (New York: Duell, Sloane, and Pearce, 1942), II: 895.

¹⁸ *Op. cit.*, Part III.

¹⁹ George Biddle, "An Art Renaissance Under Federal Patronage," *Scribner's Magazine*, XCV: 429-30; Jacques Villon, "The Painter in Modern Society," *7 Arts*, No. 2, edited by Fernando Puma (New York: Permabooks, 1954), pp. 20-32.

²⁰ David Riesman, Nathan Glazer, and Reuel Denny, *The Lonely Crowd* (New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1956), pp. 276 and 286 f.

for what he creates. Where once he sold a specific service, he now sells a commodity. Where once a particular patron purchased the service, an anonymous public now buys the commodity.

Tied to the vagaries of price and public taste, divorced from the ends of the creative process, the self-conception of the artist has been that of isolation and uselessness.²¹ The result often has been the attempt to become still further estranged from the community by seeking refuge and in-group recognition in the artists' quarters of San Francisco, New York, London, or Paris.²² Under such conditions even the most esoteric innovations of the artist have been rationalized into a system or school of art and militantly defended against the reactions of the public.²³

As a consequence, there has developed something of a cycle between the artist and the viewing public: the experimentation of the modern artist has led to esoteric symbolism; that, in turn, has led to blocked communication, misunderstanding by both the artist and the viewer, and feelings of mutual rejection—all resulting in a greater loss of community by the artist, resulting in still further experimentation.

III

As this study of the communication between the role of the modern artist and that of the viewer through the media of painting and sculpture was necessarily heuristic in its conception, a number of avenues of research may be suggested:

1. Whether or not the problem of communication described in this study also characterizes other artists such as writers, musicians, composers, and dancers presents an interesting area of research. If parallels can be made, then do degrees of marginality exist within these art forms? Is there a difference between the painter of the so-called fine arts and the commercial artist? What differences, if any, exist between the composer of esoteric scores for string quartets and a composer of popular tunes?

2. It would seem necessary also to discover the extent to which this analysis is a valid description of all modern artists. Unfortunately for the purposes of this study, art history and criticism have been mostly con-

²¹ Cf. Gian-Carlo Menotti, "A Plea for the Creative Artist," *7 Arts*, edited by Fernando Puma (New York: PermaBooks, 1953), p. 39. See also the allegory of the dwarfs Hercules and Filomena in Aldous Huxley, *Crome Yellow* (New York: Bantam Books, 1955), Chap. XIII.

²² For a discussion of so-called bohemianism, see Caroline F. Ware, *Greenwich Village* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1935), Chap. VIII.

²³ Cf. Horace Kallen, "Modernism," *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, X: 567; also Riesman, Glazer, and Denny, *op. cit.*, pp. 295-96.

cerned with artists of high caliber—a definite numerical minority. In consequence, the attitudes and feelings of many, indeed most, modern artists seldom find their way into the pages of history. On the other hand, tremendous possibilities exist to fill the void through research among the many artists who are to be found working today.

3. Do the apparent consequences of these problems of communication differ from one nation to another? Are there problems of communication between the artist and the viewer in England or in France? If not, is the character of the viewing public different in these nations? If so, are the marginality and anomie of the artist greater in these countries than in the United States?

4. Another area of research suggests itself in determining the extent to which the social role of the artist is dependent upon the means of communication, upon other factors of social conditioning,²⁴ upon the stereotyped conception of the role of the artist, or upon some combination of these factors. Case studies of individual artists might afford an excellent starting point.

5. Further insight into the process of communication through the media of painting and sculpture could be gained by determining the extent to which changes in artistic technique and subject matter are social in origin,²⁵ are determined by the psychological predisposition of the artist, or are a product of the blending of the two. Only shrewd speculations exist so far to bring any light on this problem. Valuable as these speculations are in formulating hypotheses, only sound research can develop them into a comprehensive and objective system of data.

²⁴ An interesting study of the recruitment of music composers may be found in Dennison J. Nash, "The Socialization of an Artist: The American Composer," *Social Forces*, 35: 307-13.

²⁵ For a survey of theories of the social determination of art, see Paul and Mary Meadows, "The Social Determination of Art," *Sociology and Social Research*, 35: 310-13.

ANOMIE AND RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY

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This study was undertaken to test the relation of anomie, as measured by the Srole scale, to religious orthodoxy. Modern religion has been considered as a factor in social and personal disorganization as well as in ethnocentrism.¹ And ethnocentrism, in turn, has been found correlated with anomie.² Logically, it follows that anomie and religious adherence are correlates; however, a recent study has not supported this. Bell³ found no differences in anomie between frequent and infrequent church attenders, at regular religious services, when neighborhood economic status was held constant. Bell's criteria of church attendance rates is, however, a partial indicator of adherence to religion.⁴ In the present investigation an aim was to measure religious adherence by means of a scale which would give attention to overt behavior such as church service attendance as well as to covert behavior such as acceptance of and conformity to church doctrines.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A pretested questionnaire was administered to 138 middle-class Protestant undergraduates of a small liberal arts, denominational college in the "Bible Belt" area of the South. Of these 138, 36 were female and 102 were male. The average age of the subjects of this study was 19.8 years. The questionnaire consisted of 5 anomie items,⁵ 5 authoritarianism items,⁶ 10 ethnocentrism items,⁷ and a 10-item religious

¹ T. W. Adorno *et al.*, *The Authoritarian Personality* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950), Chaps. VI and XVIII; B. Bettelheim and M. Janowitz, *Dynamics of Prejudice* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950), pp. 50-52, 155-56, *passim.*; R. K. Merton, *Social Theory and Social Structure* (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1957), pp. 28-30; R. L. Roy, *Apostles of Discord* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1953); J. M. Yinger, *Religion in the Struggle for Power* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1946).

² A. H. Roberts and M. Rokeach, "Anomie, Authoritarianism, and Prejudice: A Replication," *American Journal of Sociology*, 61: 355-58; L. Srole, "Social Integration and Certain Corollaries: An Exploratory Study," *American Sociological Review*, 21: 709-16.

³ Wendell Bell, "Anomie, Social Isolation, and Class Structure," *Sociometry*, 20: 113.

⁴ G. M. Vernon, "An Inquiry into the Scalability of Church Orthodoxy," *Sociology and Social Research*, 39: 324.

⁵ L. Srole, *op. cit.*, pp. 712-13.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 713.

⁷ T. W. Adorno *et al.*, *op. cit.*, p. 128.

orthodoxy scale which was developed for the purpose of this investigation. For the anomie, authoritarian, and ethnocentrism scales, each item was scored 3 if the respondent agreed, 2 if he was undecided, and 1 if the subject indicated disagreement. The range of scores possible for the anomie and authoritarianism items was from 5 to 15, and for the ethnocentrism scale the range possible was from 10 to 30.

The orthodoxy items each had a 5-choice pattern of agreement and disagreement. Each item was scored 4 if the subject strongly agreed, 3 for indicating agreement, 2 for indicating being undecided, 1 if he disagreed, and 0 if the respondent strongly disagreed. Therefore, the possible range of scores for the religious orthodoxy scale was from 0 to 40.

The items contained in this scale were: (1) God assists your denomination in its mission upon earth. (2) God assists some or all ministers in their representation of God to man and man to God. (3) The Bible was written with God's assistance. (4) Your denomination's interpretation of the Bible is right. (5) I attend church on Sundays if it is possible. (6) I regularly say grace before meals. (7) I abstain, because of church teaching, from the consumption of alcoholic beverages. (8) I tithe to the church or give as much as I can. (9) I regularly participate in family worship or regularly worship with friends other than at church services. (10) I regularly participate in church activities other than attendance at church services.

The orthodoxy scale, upon pretesting, did not fully meet the 90 per cent level of reproducibility. The difference between the means of low - and high - scoring respondents was significant beyond the 1 per cent level of confidence for each item, and the split-half reliability, corrected for double length, was .83. No systematic error patterns were displayed. This scale, while not strictly unidimensional, does have a consistent focus.

FINDINGS

The expectation that anomie and religious orthodoxy are correlates is supported. A correlation of .25, which is significant beyond the 5 per cent level of confidence, was found between the two variables. However, this relationship was statistically significant only when the variates of ethnocentrism and authoritarianism were held constant by the method of partial correlation. This finding raises questions as to interrelations among the variables of anomie, religious orthodoxy, authoritarianism, and ethnocentrism.

Religious orthodoxy and ethnocentrism correlated .35, and with anomie partialled out the correlation remained significant at .33. A statistically significant correlation of .38 was found between religious orthodoxy and ethnocentrism when the operation of authoritarianism was held constant.

Authoritarianism and ethnocentrism were found to correlate at .60. When the variable of anomie was held constant, the correlation became .59. Authoritarianism and ethnocentrism, with the effects of orthodoxy partialled out, correlated at .62.

A correlation of .23 was found between anomie and ethnocentrism. This became statistically insignificant when either religious orthodoxy or authoritarianism was held constant by the method of partial correlation.

Anomie and authoritarianism correlated at .20. When either ethnocentrism or orthodoxy was held constant, this correlation became statistically insignificant. With the variable of ethnocentrism not held constant, but with religious orthodoxy partialled out, the correlation between anomie and authoritarianism was .19, which is just short of statistical significance.

Religious orthodoxy and authoritarianism were not found to be significantly correlated. This lack of relationship remained when anomie and ethnocentrism were partialled out.

DISCUSSION

These data indicate that religious orthodoxy is a correlate of anomie. This offers support to the contention that modern religion is not entirely supportive or integrative in its social functions. Ethnocentrism was found to be related to religious orthodoxy. This finding is in agreement with researches into the area of the authoritarian personality in which it was shown that those who adhered to an organized religion were more ethnocentric than those who rejected it.⁸

Although religious orthodoxy was found to be a correlate of anomie and of ethnocentrism, yet anomie was not found to be independently correlated with ethnocentrism. The correlation between anomie and ethnocentrism was accounted for by the operation of religious orthodoxy and authoritarianism which are correlates of ethnocentrism independently of each other. These findings disagree with Srole's contention that

⁸ Adorno, *op. cit.*, Chaps. VI and XVIII.

anomie is a determinant of ethnocentrism.⁹ The results of this study further disagree with Srole's findings¹⁰ in that the relationship between anomie and authoritarianism was spurious and was accounted for by the operation of ethnocentrism which was, in turn, independently and highly correlated with authoritarianism.

It is concluded (1) that Srole's variable of anomie is a correlate of religious orthodoxy, (2) that anomie is not an independent correlate of ethnocentrism or of authoritarianism, and (3) that religious orthodoxy and authoritarianism are both important and independent correlates of ethnocentrism.

⁹ Srole, "Social Integration and Certain Corollaries: An Exploratory Study," *op. cit.*, p. 715.

¹⁰ Srole, "Social Dysfunction, Personality, and Social Distance Attitudes," *op. cit.*, p. 7.

THE DIRECTION OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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An examination of the fifteen papers published in the preceding July-August issue, 1958, of *Sociology and Social Research*¹ on areas for research by sociologists gives some indications regarding the direction in which sociology is tending at the present time. While that group of papers does not cover all the fields of sociological research, it discloses important trends.

The areas for research that were reviewed were social stratification, sociology of art, the family, deviant behavior, social disorganization, racial relations, small groups, population, medical sociology, international sociology, rural sociology, collective behavior, and sociology of religion.

Cutting across these fields to a greater or less extent, certain emphases, or directions, may be noted. These are (1) roles, (2) social and group structure, (3) social stratification, (4) deviant behavior, (5) social tensions, and (6) social change. These directions will be considered in order.

1. *Roles.* The study of personality roles in group life is at a peak in sociological research today. Research is called for concerning types of roles, nature of roles, role expectations, roles reacting to roles, function of roles—in all aspects of human relations and institutions. More studies are called for concerning role playing and role taking in every expression of everyday life of every person. Social life appears to be made up of roles and role playing and role taking. There is a call to examine life in social groups in terms of how a person plays different roles in different situations, of how and why different persons play the same roles, of how roles are played according to the role playing and role taking of other persons. Investigation is called for regarding the "why" as well as the "how" of role playing. To understand the meaning of social and group life, sociologists are trying to find out the "why" and the "how" of each person's repertoire of roles.

2. *Social and Group Structure.* In one way or another the various papers on research indicate that, since persons play and take roles within social and group structures, one needs to study further the nature of

¹ Volume 42, No. 6.

these structures. Further research is needed of social structure where it is closely constructed, as in the case of dyads, triads, and other small groups, or as found in each of the established social institutions. It is also needed in the study of loosely constructed social groupings, for example, the crowd and the public. More understanding is required concerning the ways by which social structure affects role playing. The "whys" in this field are in special need of research.

However, there seems to be a minimum of research attention being given to study of the procedures and processes by which persons influence or make over social structure. The role of leader in influencing the behavior of others, as well as being influenced by his social and group life, is another field for more research. The role of anyone making over social structure invites research. Data are needed in answering the question, Why do capitalist and communist structures defy the best efforts of statesmen and politicians in breaking the deathlike grip in which these social structures are seemingly locked today?

3. *Social Stratification.* Since social stratification is an important aspect of social structure, one way to study structure is to begin with social stratification. Recent research has thrown this field wide open to further investigation. Since structure may be likened to a kind of layer cake, several problems may be posed for research: What are the human values in stratification? How far do strata hinder upward mobility in a democracy? How can strata be modified? In what ways are they socially delimiting? Are they intrinsically democratic?

The activities of the "power elite," that is, of those persons who exercise control over the elected representatives of the people, provide many hypotheses for research. A better understanding is needed of how the power elite acquire power in the first place. What is the source of their authority to usurp power? In what different ways are they adept in exercising social power? Are they essential in a democratic society? What may take their place?

4. *Deviant Behavior.* As an area for research, deviant behavior has many aspects. Is deviant behavior increasing faster than the population? When is behavior deviant? Is there more deviant behavior in some areas of life than in others? If some social institutions experience more deviant behavior than others, why? Why is deviant behavior sometimes destructive and sometimes constructive with reference to group values? How can a group control its members so as to stimulate constructive deviant behavior? So as to keep destructive behavior at a minimum? Is destructive deviant behavior sometimes of social value?

What is the relation of deviant to standard behavior? How can studies of standard behavior throw light on deviant behavior? By what methods can deviant behavior best be studied?

Closely related is the area for research connecting deviant behavior and social disorganization. When does social organization produce deviant behavior? When does deviant behavior lead to social disorganization? And vice versa? Is there an interplay between deviant behavior and social disorganization? Can changes be made in social structure so as to reduce both deviant behavior and social disorganization?

5. *Social Tensions.* Accompanying deviant behavior and changes in social structure are social tensions, which create social problems and which suggest many research topics in all fields of social life. For example, what brings about tensions in family and marriage relations, and how may they be reduced or anticipated? In racial relations? In industrial relations? In religious relations? and so on. Are there common characteristics of tensions? Of their origins? Of their reduction? What is the relation of tensions in any social institution and the personality problems of the members? What are the connections between tensions and the structure of a given social institution? When are tensions indicative of need for social change?

6. *Social Change.* Social change involves problems for research, such as changes in social structure and social organization, changes in function of groups, changes in tensions in any group relationship, changes in social values. Perhaps the last-mentioned field of social change is the most difficult to investigate because of its subjective nature. If values, as Karl Mannheim points out, are not abstract entities and not "intrinsic qualities of an object," but exist as an "expression of the valuating person or group" for which they are valid,² they may not be too difficult to be reached by sociological methods of research.

Related research themes are: What is the connection between social values and individual values and role playing and role taking? Which comes first, change in social values or change in personal values, or do changes in a given social field occur in terms of their interaction? What are the origins of the social values of any social group or institution? What is the nature of the social valuation process in any social situation where tensions and conflicts are active? Perhaps here is one of the aspects of behavioral science where sociologists and psychologists need most to join their research forces.

² *Systematic Sociology* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1958), pp. 131 ff.

It is to be noted that the current direction of sociological research also calls (1) for an examination of the methods of interviewing with a view to making them more objective and of the uses of statistical techniques in studying interpersonal relations, (2) for further investigation of the meanings of interpersonal relations, (3) for examination of the ways in which the results of research are affecting the development of sociological concepts, and (4) for more multivariable studies and more multicultural studies. The findings in the various areas of research now being conducted by sociologists point in the general direction of a reliable and adequate system of sociological thought.

NEWS NOTES

University of Washington. The 53rd annual meeting of the American Sociological Society was held at the University, August 27, 28, 29, with Professor Robin M. Williams of Cornell University giving the Presidential Address on the subject "Continuity and Change in Sociological Study." One of the special events of this meeting was a program "honoring the Centenary Year of Emile Durkheim and George Simmel," a French and a German contributor, respectively, to the founding of sociology. The University was host at the same time, also, to the Rural Sociological Society and the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Whittier College. Dr. Charles J. Browning of Pasadena College has joined the sociology faculty of Whittier College.

Los Angeles State College. Professor Joseph B. Ford has received a Fulbright appointment to teach and do research in Austria; he is teaching at the University of Vienna.

University of Arizona. Dr. I. Roger Yoshino of the State College of Washington has accepted a position in sociology at the University of Arizona. Professor R. R. Ireland is the head of the Department.

Los Angeles City College. Professor Robert C. Williamson has received a Smith-Mundt assignment for the year to the University of San Salvador where he will do research in the School of Economics and teach in the School of Humanities (in the Spanish language).

El Camino College. Dr. Dempster Dirks made a study tour this past summer in Japan, the Philippines, and India.

Arizona State College. Henry L. Manheim who recently completed a "small groups" study for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Southern California has been appointed to the sociology staff of Arizona State College.

The University of Southern California. Edward C. McDonagh assumed the chairmanship of the Department of Sociology, effective September 1, 1958. Robin M. Williams, President of the American

Sociological Society, served as visiting professor during the Summer Session. Dennis McElrath (Ph.D., Yale University) joined the department as a visiting assistant professor and will specialize in medical sociology. Georges Sabagh is on leave-of-absence to administer a study of selected ecological factors associated with mental deficiency at Pacific Colony Center. Three graduate students successfully passed the Final Oral Examination for the Ph.D. degree in sociology: Attilio Parisi, Nathan Hurvitz, and Henry Manheim. Harvey J. Locke headed several sections on family behavior at the national meetings held at Seattle.

The University has received a grant of \$700,000 from the Ford Foundation to organize a Youth Studies Center in a community to be selected in the Los Angeles area. Donald Van Arsdol will be released from some of his teaching load to gather basic ecological data concerning the community selected. A number of departments in the behavioral sciences will be actively involved in the Ford project over the next five years, principally public administration, sociology, and psychology. Edward C. McDonagh represents the department of sociology on the interdisciplinary university committee administering the grant.

Martin and Esther Neumeyer published the third edition of their *Leisure and Recreation* (Ronald Press). Melvin J. Vincent's *Industrial Sociology* is in press (Van Nostrand). James Peterson's (with E. Metheny) *The Trouble with Women* was published during the spring (Vantage Press). John E. Nordskog's *Social Change* is being prepared for publication (McGraw-Hill Book Company). E. S. Bogardus' *Principles of Cooperation* (second edition) was published in the summer. Edward C. McDonagh (with Sven Wermlund of Gothenburg University, Sweden, and Jack Crowther of Compton College, California) completed the analysis of data on the differential statuses of selected professions as perceived by Swedish and American university students.

San Jose State College. Qualified students are being admitted this year for the master's degree in sociology.

State College of Washington. Professor John B. Edlefson has returned from a three year assignment to Pakistan where he had the responsibility of establishing sociology as a teaching and research subject at the University of Panjab in Lahore.

PEOPLES AND CULTURE

THE INSTITUTIONS OF ADVANCED SOCIETIES. Edited by Arnold M. Rose. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1958, pp. ix+691.

Professor Arnold M. Rose has directed the assemblage of ten analytic discussions of the institutions of "advanced" societies by leading behavioral scientists representing several parts of the world. There has been a lack of material available to the behavioral scientist concerning the comparativeness of various modern societies and their cultures. Rose is correct in observing that most of our knowledge on the cross cultures has dealt with primitive or preliterate peoples and almost none with contemporary societies. Perhaps it should be added that the editor is one of the few behavioral scientists competent by training and experience to undertake the direction of this important task.

The introductory chapter by the editor points up the weaknesses in the "functionalist analogy" when applied to selected aspects of modern society. Rose insists upon a causal relationship between variables and finds fault with some of the tightrope walking of some of the functionalists. The first chapter becomes a setting for an analysis of the institutions and ways of life of the United Kingdom (Anthony H. Richmond), Australia (Ronald Taft), Finland (Heikki Waris), Poland (Jan Szczepanski), Yugoslavia (Oleg Mandich), Greece (John Koty), Israel (S. N. Eisenstadt), France (François Bourricaud), Brazil (Emilio Willems), and the United States (Jessie Bernard). Most of the collaborators have had the advantage of living in the United States for a period of time and are thus able to relate their observations to our own country in a number of particulars. There is an attempt in each chapter to follow a frame of reference with special attention to population trends, ethnic and regional subcultures, social class and status mobility, economic organization, social control, politics, religion, public opinion, family, education, national character, and the community.

Readers of this work will be surprised to see the two descriptions of societies dominated by communist ideology (Yugoslavia and Poland). There seems to be emerging a conflict between nationalism and communist ideology of the Soviet brand. It is much too early to be certain, but it appears that nationalism is a greater force of unity than either political ideology or religious conviction. There thus seems to be some evidence that the Poles and the Yugoslavs want their own brand of

nationalistic communism, and the unsuccessful uprising of the Hungarian people nearly two years ago may give further substance to this point of view.

This work by a number of behavioral scientists attests to the importance of integrating effort to produce a document of enormous reference value to the academic and lay public. Anyone contemplating travel to the countries and societies analyzed in this book would do well to inspect this work.

E.C.M.

INDIA'S CHANGING VILLAGES. *Human Factors in Community Development.* By S. C. Dube. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1958, pp. x+230.

This book describes and analyzes some of the problems involved in a Community Development Project conducted in a "block of 153 villages" in recent years in India. The villages ranged in population from about 200 to over 5,000. They were relatively advanced "agriculturally and economically." "Kinship, caste, and territorial affinities are the major determinants that shape their structure and organization." The "development program" included irrigation, distribution of improved seed, sale of improved implements, distribution of fertilizer, animal husbandry, improved health and sanitation conditions, social education, youth welfare, cooperatives, improved roads. The achievements were extensive and many, but not all will be lasting. This survey deals with eighteen months of activity which covers only the first half of the Project. The results are appraised in terms of two villages, one being large and the other small.

Several problems were encountered. The people accepted some aspects of the Project more readily than they did other activities. Motivations for acceptance included (1) economic advantage, (2) prestige of the individual, family, caste, village, (3) novelty, and (4) compliance with wishes of official leaders. The obstacles to acceptance were (1) apathy, (2) suspicion, (3) inadequate communication with villagers, and (4) tradition and culture.

Three methods of communication were used: (1) contact, (2) demonstration, and (3) people's participation. Three kinds of leaders were utilized: (1) representatives of the government, (2) local elite, and (3) "model farmers," who are "obscure and apolitical" but whom the people are most likely to follow. The last named appear to be more influential than the "power elite." This study has far-reaching implications for anyone who is interested in offering aid to the people of underdeveloped countries.

E.S.B.

MAN IN THE PRIMITIVE WORLD. By E. Adamson Hoebel. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1958, pp. xvi+678.

This is an enlarged (543 to 678 pages) second edition of a general text in anthropology. The first version, which appeared in 1949, has long since proved its usefulness in introductory courses. There are four major sections. Part One briefly reviews the scope and aims of anthropology; Part Two outlines present knowledge concerning ancient man and prehistoric cultures; Part Three describes the races of mankind and examines possible relationships between race and cultural capacity. In the remaining portion of the book is found most of the traditional material of cultural anthropology, with 21 chapters devoted to discussions of various aspects of primitive life such as food getting, housing, handicrafts, social and political control, religion, and magic. This section also includes an analysis of the nature of culture and chapters covering the relationship between language and culture, the influence of culture upon personality formation, and cultural growth and evolution. A useful adjunct is a 20-page glossary.

An evaluation of this book might be made by answering the question, How does it differ from the previous edition? Anyone familiar with the earlier version will readily recognize that this book has entailed a great deal of rewriting as well as enlarging and is far superior to the first effort. The section on ancient man has been considerably expanded (from 58 to 94 pages) and incorporates important new data and ideas. The treatment of race uses the recently developed genetic approach to classification, which may or may not be an improvement. Chapters dealing with primitive life have been only moderately revised. The chapter on language and culture is new as is the one on culture and personality. Brief summaries and short lists of readings have been added at the end of each chapter. The latter includes easily obtainable sources and will prove valuable to the rare beginning student who is interested in going deeper into particular topics. Illustrations have been doubled and some striking full-page photographs are reproduced.

As with any text, some reservations can be expressed. Although the book is well written, the author sometimes becomes wordy or even a little pedantic. Occasionally he overgeneralizes. The glossary is cluttered with terms of restricted usage and with others for which there are more familiar synonyms. There are several ways in which the volume might have been improved. Distribution maps of primitive economics and languages, for example, would be helpful. These are minor faults, however. The book as a whole is well conceived and written with com-

petence. It covers the fields of anthropology adequately with some attention to theoretical as well as factual data. As a text it is not too difficult reading and will serve to acquaint the beginning student with the science of man and his works.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE

University of Southern California

MODERN RUSSIA. By John Long. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958, pp. 180.

The author ties up the present with the past and proceeds to discuss the physical setting of Russia, the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the one-party system, the planned economy, and Soviet Russia in the world today. He writes a brief factual commentary on post-Stalinist Russia. While objecting "to many aspects of the Soviet experiment," he admits that he has "an admiration for certain extraordinary qualities which the Russian people display." He concludes that the peoples of Russia are numerous and determined, possessing "great physical stamina, courageous in adversity and strong in a sense of their destiny." There is a great danger "of Western miscalculation" regarding Russian potential. While the Soviet leaders believe in capitalism's downfall because, for example, of its "increasing need of artificial stimulants," they would have few advantages from going to war, especially since by their propaganda procedures they are able to win nation after nation. The chapter on the peoples of Russia shows their great diversification and also a number of social levels in Soviet society. The book is clearly written. A.R.R.

POPULATION IN ITS HUMAN ASPECTS. By Harold A. Phelps and David Henderson. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1958, pp. xvi+512.

"Get wisdom but also try to get understanding." This Bible quotation is the theme of the book. Professors Phelps and Henderson have developed a human approach for their study of population. A series of well-supported trends are given which are not likely to be voided by temporary variations in census counts or new vocabulary. Their study of population from the insights of many disciplines has the purpose of "combining an understanding of measurements and other numerical contributions with an interpretation of people and societies in their demographic relationships."

The text is divided into six sections with a brief, meaningful introduction to each section which prepares the reader for the discussions

that follow and points to possible future trends and studies. The sections are Growth, Distribution, Composition, Balance, Quality, and Perspectives. Each group of chapters is complete but organized to introduce the section that follows. The authors open with a discussion of "World Prospects," which is the usual concluding topic of most books on population. This introduction develops the reader's interest in the facts, theories, and discussions of the different population groups and the questions of birth, death, marriage, and population quality. The last section, "Perspectives," relates national and world population trends, the ideas of early demographers, and closes with present and possible future population planning and policies of a national and world nature. The charts, graphs, and quotations make the presentation meaningful and thought provoking. The authors have developed a fresh approach which may be examined by all individuals interested in social studies.

WOODROW W. SCOTT
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WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED. *Segregation-Desegregation in Southern Schools*. Edited by Don Shoemaker. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1957, pp. 239.

The series of papers in this treatise on racial problems constitute "a journalistic summation of three turbulent years since the U.S. Supreme Court decision against segregation in the public schools." A large part of the materials have been drawn from the *Southern School News*, which is published each month under the direction of the Southern Education Reporting Service (established in 1954 by six southern newspaper editors and six southern educators). The materials aim to be "neither pro-segregation nor anti-segregation." They seek to report the facts as they are found, "state by state." A brief biographical sketch is given in the book of the eleven contributors.

In the "editor's afterword" interesting data are given: for example, of 9,015 school districts in the 17 southern states, only 3,008 had children of both races in 1956, that is, only 38 per cent. In three years, 1954-57, 685 districts, or 18 per cent of those having children of both races, "had begun or accomplished the desegregation process." Eight states have no integration below the college level and five "at no level whatever." Since the 1954 Decision, 138 legislative measures have been adopted "designed to slow down or arrest any movement toward segregation." School officials have "tended to look upon the problem as local

—with perhaps an assist from the state capitol." There has been a pitting of white people against white to an extent, a deterioration of racial relations between whites and Negroes in industrial and urban areas, a rise of hostility between North and South, a confinement of conflict to nonbloodshed activities, and a growing restlessness and even agony within the churches over the problem. Moreover, the southern states involved are undergoing an industrial revolution, and the editor declines to answer the question: What comes next? The book is valuable as a source book in the study of racial conflict and change. E.S.B.

OTHER MEN'S SKIES. By Robert Bunker. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1956, pp. 256.

This book discusses the United States policy in dealing with the American Indian since the early 1930's. Robert Bunker served with the United Pueblo Agency at Albuquerque, New Mexico. This agency administers the eighteen Pueblo tribes of New Mexico, the Zuni, the Ramah Navajos, and the Navajos to the east and southeast edge of the Navajo country. As a result of this experience, Mr. Bunker gained an insight into the problems facing the American Indian, and consequently recognized the necessity of developing a philosophy and a program of helping the Indian to help himself.

Other Men's Skies reads like a novel. Yet it is very informative in presenting the relation of the American Indian to the Federal Government, and in portraying the culture and the various aspects of Indian life in the Southwest. From the very beginning of the book as the reader follows the experiences and thinking of the author, he becomes acquainted with the Indian's way of life, he learns to appreciate the Indian's pride and dignity, he sees how his psychology differs from white man's psychology, he becomes aware of the potency of Indian traditions, and he senses the depth of Indian philosophy.

Mr. Bunker seems to have a rare understanding of and a keen insight into the needs of the Indian. He ably presents the necessity of the goal of self-government, and he cheerfully and optimistically reshapes old ways and traditions into a new way of life for the American Indian. The author's sensitive awareness and his understanding of the special problems of the Pueblos make his book a unique contribution, which will appeal especially to those interested in the welfare of America's minority peoples.

FLOYD A. POLLOCK

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THE NEW JAPAN. Edited by Elizabeth and Victor A. Velen. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1958, pp. 203.

This book contains important selections from a variety of sources dealing with social change in "new Japan," characterized by the contests of conflicting social forces for power. With the defeat of Japan in 1945, a social vacuum was created—the regime of imperialist forces was overthrown and new social developments had not come into power. Under the "occupation" forces, a new democratic government was organized, ownership of land was widely distributed, women were released from traditional bondage to men, and so on. Now, ten years later, a political recession is becoming established due to several facts: (1) the new democratic order was not chosen by the people but "imposed," (2) economic pressures and need for "world markets have increased," (3) communists have made much of economic maladjustments. A great deal is at stake, for Japan's influence among large Asian peoples will increase. An observation is made that Japan's success with the democratic pattern of life might well prove the most important psychological factor "in the spread of democracy in Asia." Hence, it is important that the United States offer a great deal of help in building democracy among the Japanese.

E.S.B.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND WELFARE

REHABILITATION: A Community Challenge. By W. Scott Allan. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958, pp. xvi+247.

The concept of rehabilitation as developed in this book is inclusive in definition. "It refers to a combination of disciplines, techniques, and specialized facilities which are intended to provide physical restoration, psychological adjustment, personal and vocational counseling, job training and placement." According to the National Council on Rehabilitation, it involves "the restoration of the handicapped to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational and economic usefulness of which they are capable."

The author discusses the size of the problem and the tools utilized in rehabilitation such as programs, services, personnel, facilities, equipment, coordination and integration of services on a community-wide basis with local responsibility accepted. Essential to success is teamwork of the various specialists, such as physician, nurse, therapist, counselor, social worker, psychologist, and vocational adviser. Also necessary in this cooperative endeavor are the lay volunteers, the fund raisers, along with representatives of labor and management and of civic, service, fraternal, charitable, and religious groups.

Principles include the consideration of the whole person, not splitting his needs into categories, not seeing the person as merely a medical, a social, a psychological, or a vocational problem. Like other people, the handicapped have multiple needs, not a single need. There should be concern for the patient at the onset of his disability, not only when it has resulted in severe limitations. Special attention is given to "services for the home-bound," one of the greatest and most overlooked needs of those disabled by disease or injury. Preparation of the family as well as of the patient for return from a hospital is a definite factor in rehabilitation. Another principle is that actual employment of a handicapped worker should be based upon its productivity for both employer and employee.

The facilities of hospitals and rehabilitation institutions are discussed and differentiated, and a number of floor plans are pictured. Attention is given to social laws and rehabilitation, to health insurance and medical care plans. Programs of public assistance, social security, workmen's compensation, and veterans' services are reviewed and related to the

promotion of rehabilitation by helping to remove handicaps rather than to its retardation by rewarding the continuance of the disabilities.

The author points up the need for recognizing the value of inter-agency activity among the many groups which are interested in special problems, such as chronic illness or some one physical or mental disability. Besides, "crippling disease and injury respect no international boundary" and "rehabilitation" has world-wide significance.

The author lists twelve challenges for the future as requiring consideration and comments that the convictions of human worth and of value of human welfare and social responsibility are linked "to the insistence that disability should not mean inability, that misfortune should not remove opportunity." The book is a thorough and scholarly review of the entire process of rehabilitation. It is well organized and well documented and contains an excellent bibliography. B.A.MCC.

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION. By Lois Lundell Higgins and Edward A. Fitzpatrick. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, pp. xxvi+471.

Crime prevention is the major aim of the authors in producing this book. With this in mind, the material is selected and analyzed to provide the reader with factual data that may be useful for this purpose. After discussing briefly the nature, extent, and costs of crime, and the legal aspects, the various explanations and causal factors are analyzed. Special chapters are devoted to the biological and psychological factors, what the environment may contribute, and the relative influences of the individual and environmental causes of delinquency and crime.

The major portion of the book is devoted to such aspects of criminology as organized crime, racketeering, white-collar crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, and the treatment and preventive agencies. Police services, criminal courts, correctional institutions and the new penology, probation and parole, pardoning power, juvenile delinquency, society's reaction to delinquency, women and crime, the military and criminology, and the prevention of crime constitute the concluding chapters.

A great deal of material is packed into the book, with numerous headings and subheadings. Each chapter has a summary put in the form of "main propositions," which is followed by questions and problems and a special bibliography. The opinions of the authors are frequently expressed, but numerous studies are cited to support their main contentions.

However, in many instances only one paragraph is devoted to an important phase of the subject. Fewer subheadings and more concrete data would have been desirable. But the authors never lose sight of their main objective, namely, crime prevention, which is conceived of as a science with the dual purpose of deterring crime and prohibiting the formation of the criminal personality.

M.H.N.

WITH THIS RING. Louis H. Burke. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1958, pp. xxiii+280.

Here is a unique book on marital difficulties. It is based upon the actual procedures and practices of cases referred to the Conciliation Court, a department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, which deals with marital problems. Mildred and Gordon Gordon worked closely with Judge Burke in the writing of the book; Dr. Everett L. Shostrom, a clinical psychologist, acted as a consultant. Each chapter describes a type of marital or family problem, including one or more cases, with a description of the main conditions and problems involved in each case and the steps taken in dealing with the case. Many problems were new and needed new solutions, but others were old and familiar types. The cases fall into two main categories: (1) the problems within the family, such as immaturity, sexual incompatibility, jealousy, children, stepchildren, gambling, and alcohol; (2) problems which grow out of conditions that are chiefly or partly without the family, including interference from in-laws and house guests, finances, the working wife, and religion. Some of the problems are vague, such as simply "falling out of love," while others are specific.

One of the unique features of the procedures of the Court of Conciliation is the "Reconciliation Agreement," which is prepared for each case and signed by both husband and wife. This agreement was often arrived at after a period of investigation and counseling, and a hearing in the court itself. The judge himself interviews both husband and wife, individually and together, and others who are directly involved in the case.

It is one of the most enlightening and unique accounts of cases of family difficulties. Many of the couples had already filed for divorce or were in the process of separation or obtaining a divorce. It is the kind of treatment of cases of marital difficulties that should help couples facing similar problems.

M.H.N.

AMERICA'S CHILDREN. By Eleanor H. Bernert. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958, pp. xiii+185.

This study was carried out under the sponsorship of several agencies, the purpose being to simplify the data recorded by the United States Census and to make them available to the people.

The significant facts are analyzed under captions dealing with the number of children, living arrangements, school enrollment, educational attainment, retardation, and employment. The figures show that where the proportion of minor children is greatest, the median family income is low. Here also school facilities are inadequate and the rate of retardation is high. Living arrangements reveal considerable alteration in recent years. In 1950 more than 2.5 million children lived in families broken by widowhood or divorce and 1.5 million in other broken homes. A large number lived in institutions or foster homes. These maladjustments and departures from normal home life are increasing.

School enrollment has enjoyed a phenomenal increase in fifty years, and now nearly all children aged seven to thirteen attend school. A general striving for a high school education is also clearly apparent. Variation in the advance of children through the grades confronts the educator as a serious problem. Both the schools and the community are affected. In 1950 more than 4,000,000 children were reported to be retarded in grade, some of them by two or more years. Nevertheless, emphasis is being placed on more hours of schooling and an adapted curriculum content. The poor performance of so many children raises some important questions: Are standards too high? Is the age-grade standard fallacious in principle? Are the schools overcrowded? Other factors also affect the progress of the children, among them being broken homes, economic pressures, illness, change of residence, and disinterest in education.

Work after school hours was carried on by one eighth of high school students in 1950. Many were enrolled in school and also engaged in part-time work. Agriculture provides the largest field of employment for the male "teen-ager." Females serve as household workers and sales-girls. Among the nonwhites the high rates of participation in the labor force are coordinated with low educational attainment in the case of boys. For girls the reverse seems to be the case.

G.B.M.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WELFARE. By Harold L. Wilensky and Charles N. Lebeaux. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1958, pp. 384.

The development of voluntary and public social services in this country has been inextricably a part of the industrial development of the United States. Those who believe that the practice of social work is deeply enriched by knowledge of the social, economic, and cultural context within which social welfare services exist and by which they are influenced will welcome this volume.

The authors—Harold Wilensky, associate professor of sociology at the University of Michigan, and Charles N. Lebeaux, associate professor of social work at Wayne University—have presented their material in three parts. The first deals with the development of urban-industrial society and the emergence of social problems. It moves from the traditional praise and criticism of the industrial revolution, through a consideration of capitalism and the American culture, to an appraisal of industrialism and modern urbanization. The second part is concerned with social problems and the supply of welfare services in the United States. Here are traced some of the links between changes in technology and the social problems these create. They concentrate upon the universal effects of advanced industrialism—a large mobile labor supply, complex specialization, stratification, large-scale organization, and the concentration of people in metropolitan centers. These massive changes in American society are pointed to as the major determinants of the social problems which create the demand for social welfare services. In this regard are discussed family breakdown and deviant behavior, particularly juvenile delinquency.

Part three considers the organization of welfare services as these have resulted from changes in the social order. It considers, too, the emergence of the social work profession, with some of its strivings and obstacles. A particularly valuable contribution of this book is the extensive bibliography, even though, regrettably, there is no grouping by subject or otherwise. This volume draws heavily, and with pertinence, upon the social sciences.

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FREE TIME: Challenge to Later Maturity. Edited by Wilma Donahue, Woodrow W. Hunter, Dorothy H. Coons, and Helen K. Maurice. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1958, pp. 172.

The University of Michigan Tenth Anniversary Conference on the Aging, held June 24 to 26, 1957, was devoted to the problem of leisure as a major challenge of the later years of life. The book contains ten of the papers presented at the conference, with a Foreword by Wilma Donahue and a Preface by Clark Tibbitts, the initiator of the Michigan Conferences on Aging. The papers deal with a variety of aspects of the problem, presented by representatives from the fields of anthropology, sociology, mental health, psychology, economics, education, religion, and related areas of study. As might be expected, the papers are unequal in value and objectivity. They contain many generalizations, some of which are not based on objective studies but were drawn from observations and general knowledge of the subject. However, the concrete data presented give certain aspects of the problem and indicate the broad outline of the necessary preparation for the leisure of later maturity. "Putting the free time to work could well make the later years one of life's most rewarding periods."

M.H.N.

COMMUNITY IN DISASTER. By W. H. Form and S. Nosow, with G. P. Stone and C. M. Westie. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958, pp. xiv+273.

In a sense, this book is a study in community organization when the routine type of community organization is disrupted. It is a study of the victims of a community disaster, such as destruction of life and property by a tornado. It is a study of how the survivors of a community disaster go about rescue and rehabilitation work. It is a study of how the staff of a disaster relief organization perform after disaster has hit a community. It is a study of relief organizational performance. It is a study of the interaction of various community agencies and subagencies in a disaster situation.

Among the findings are these: (1) the crisis behavior of individuals "may be predicted from a knowledge of the roles that individuals play in everyday life," and (2) the crisis behavior of community organizations depends on the degree to which the community and organizations have converged and the degree to which organizational structures were "integrated into the broader community." This study needs to be supplemented for comparative purposes by similar inquiries into other disaster situations.

E.S.B.

POPULATION: AN INTERNATIONAL DILEMMA. A Summary of the Proceedings of the Conference Committee on Population Problems, 1956-1957. By Frederick Osborn. New York: The Population Council, 1958, pp. ix+97.

After discussing population growth throughout the world during recent decades, this book takes up briefly the problems related to overpopulation in various countries. To get the underdeveloped but overpopulated countries to tackle the overpopulation problem is difficult. It is still considered in many countries that size of population is an index of national strength, and hence it is not popular in these countries for their governments to put measures into effect that will reduce fertility; in fact, "no government has yet dared a comprehensive policy that is openly, enthusiastically, and fully implemented." However, even in China the communist leadership has been converted "to the necessity of limiting family size," widely publicized 'as a health and welfare measure.' It also appears that family limitation in any country will not come about "because of pressures from the outside." The change must come from internal education.

The United States is viewed "as a backward country with respect to population policy." It is claimed that American political leaders are either "unaware of the problems or are afraid to face them." The increasing populations of the United States and Russia are a source of some anxiety to the rest of the world, partly because of the increasing demands on the world's food. The book makes its main thesis plain, although not all of the ramifications are fully explored. E.S.B.

GRUNDLAGEN DER REHABILITATION IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND. By Kurt-Alphons Jochheim. Stuttgart, Germany: Georg Thieme Verlag, 1958, pp. viii+203.

Medical problems are discussed here in their interrelationship with social and economic situations, as they form the basis (*Grundlage*) for the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled. The author, in his first chapter, presents a general survey of the development and execution of rehabilitative programs in such countries as the United States, England, France, Sweden, Holland, Austria, and Switzerland. Several chapters are devoted to social legislation. There are chapters on employment counseling and placement and Germany's inaugurative efforts of *Arbeitstherapeutischer Einrichtungen fuer die Gutachtertätigkeit* (foundation of work-therapy in order to establish or make possible social and work diagnosis). A final and important chapter deals with the sponsors of the rehabilitative programs. HANS A. ILLING

BUILDING YOUR MARRIAGE. Revised Edition. By Rex A. Skidmore and Anthon S. Cannon. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958, pp. xxiv +700.

This textbook has a practical emphasis, designed particularly to help students in preparing for marriage. The first fourteen chapters are devoted exclusively to this subject, including discussions of why one should prepare for marriage, the maturation of personality, love, dating, courtship, mate selection, religion in marriage, biological and medical factors, legal aspects, parents and relatives as resources, when to marry, engagement, and morality in relation to marriage. The second part deals with the achievement of happiness in marriage, including the wedding and honeymoon, blending romantic and conjugal love, the use of money, solving conflicts, and avoiding divorce. The final section is devoted to the enrichment of family life, especially through the coming of children, being successful parents, and growing old gracefully. Much of the material is organized around the basic questions asked by more than 8,000 students since 1939. The tables and other statistical data are up to date, including 1957 statistics. Two new chapters are devoted to family life today and the relation of personality factors to mate selection. Case summaries, reports of original research, and cartoons, charts, and drawings add to the interest in and the understanding of the problems discussed.

The authors are interested in the solution of marital problems and present valuable suggestions. The maturing of personality and the ways in which such maturity may be achieved are stressed throughout the book. Matured personalities constitute the main factor in marital success.

M.H.N.

COOPERATION AMONG COOPERATIVES. Chicago: The Cooperative League of the USA, 1958, pp. 22.

Outstanding among the characteristics of the present time are "automation, merger, integration, concentration of economic bargaining power"; the key to economic independence for small-scale producers, small businesses, and consumers is "the cooperative form of economic organization." But what are the cooperatives going to do about this threatened loss of free enterprise? This attractively planned and illustrated document suggests "cooperation among cooperatives." Moreover,

it specifically proposes (1) joint ownership of facilities, (2) encouraging patronage of other types of cooperatives by members, (3) development of integrated services, (4) joint campaigns to promote all local co-op services, and (5) consumer co-ops promoting marketing co-ops' products and services.

A surprisingly succinct and clear-cut description is given of cooperative business in the United States and of "their present and potential mutually helpful relationships." The exhibit includes farm supply and rural consumer cooperatives, farm marketing cooperatives, the cooperative farm credit system, rural electric cooperatives, town and city consumer cooperatives, credit unions, cooperative mutual insurance, cooperative health plans and cooperative home ownership. A constructive picture is the result, and the need for cooperatives to work together is made clear and urgent.

E.S.B.

CASE HISTORIES IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. By Murray G. Ross. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958, pp. 259.

The paucity of available case recordings illustrating the community organization method has caused a serious limitation in teaching this subject. Dr. Ross has done an excellent and timely job in compiling this book of such records. It should find a wide use as a companion volume to his *Community Organization: Theory and Principles*, published by Harper & Brothers, in 1955.

This second book is introduced by a first chapter, entitled "Conceptions of Community Organization." This makes more explicit and carries further the philosophy that the author professed in his first book and serves to give the reader a frame of reference for evaluating the case material that follows. The material has been classified according to the separate nature of the work done with individuals, with groups, and with intergroups.

The case records are well selected, carefully edited to remove extraneous writing, and limited in scope to what might be considered episodic presentations rather than complete histories. They represent the practice in both American and Canadian communities. They have been chosen to provoke thought about theory as it relates to this practice. This thought is guided by questions in point, following each chapter. The author makes no evaluation of the work they represent, leaving it to his readers to understand and judge the material. He does ask that it

be done according to the conceptions presented in the first chapter.

Whenever Dr. Ross writes about community organization, he is thoughtfully writing about people—those who do it, those involved in it, and those who are served by it. Because he has this human approach, he brings this special field to life, giving a dynamic quality to the same kind of material that has so often been presented in a sterile way. This particular book should do much to enhance the teaching of community organization as a process.

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SOCIAL THEORY AND RESEARCH

IN SEARCH OF MAN. By Andre Missenard. Translated from the French by Lawrence G. Blockman. New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1957, pp. 348.

This book is a report on the results of the studies by Dr. Alexis Carrell and the author while they were collaborating at the French Foundation for the Study of Human Problems. The author presents the fundamental hypothesis that man is the resultant of joint action of "all environment" upon hereditary patrimony. Environment is defined as the physical (climate and geographic), chemical (nutrition and respiration), and psychic (educational and social). Conscience, transcendental interference, and spiritual influences are also included as aspects of the environment. The book is divided into four parts. The first concerns genetics and heredity; the second, nutrition; the third, the physical milieu; and the fourth, the social milieu, particularly education. Reports on research in genetics, nutrition, intelligence, character building, education, and other areas are given.

Missenard says the present dilemma in the world is the result of man's having lost track of the fact that "the highest purpose of any civilization is man himself, and that whether a civilization is good or bad depends upon whether it makes man better or worse." He states man is becoming worse for two reasons. First, "moral values have come to be more and more disdained. . ." Man today is so intelligent that he will not submit to any laws save those of his own pleasure. Second, humans are keeping the weak and defective alive to reproduce while the intellectual and ruling classes are less fertile. The solution to this situation according to Professor Missenard is for "the scholars of the world to set aside 'materialistic works' and elaborate a program of research for the intrinsic improvement of mankind." Students of social relations will find this report on the thinking of two Frenchmen interesting and thought provoking.

WOODROW W. SCOTT

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MILLWAYS OF KENT. By John Kenneth Morland. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1958, pp. xxiii+291.

Millways of Kent is another in the growing series of studies of American "communities." As these studies become more numerous, sociolo-

gists and anthropologists view critically the progress toward a number of goals, but toward two in particular. One of these goals is the emergence of a definitive concept of "community," accompanied, of course, by a clarification or at least standardization of contingent concepts. The other major goal is to understand the processes of social organization at the "grass roots" level. Morland, working under the guiding genius of John P. Gillin, raises some points for serious consideration with regard to the first goal, but it is with regard to the second that he makes a greater contribution.

Kent is the same southeastern town whose Negro community was described by Hylan Lewis in *Blackways of Kent*, and which, we are told, will be further described in *The Townways of Kent*, a forthcoming book by Ralph Patrick, Jr. *Millways* is focused on the community—or communities—of workers in the cotton mills of Kent, their life ways, their values, their ideologies. The Negroes and the other townspeople receive occasional mention, but only as a part of the general background. The emphasis on social cleavages is dramatized by the appearance of these works as a trilogy rather than as a single volume. There is no confusion between the other residents of Kent and the mill "class." In fact, the cleavage is so apparent that the use of the term *mill class* by the author would seem to be more misleading and less appropriate than *mill enclave*. Not only is the present meaning of the word *class* subject to dispute but also the whole perspective of the book emphasizes the insulation of the mill village society from the other enclaves in Kent.

This book has many superior features. Morland makes a greater effort to relate his findings to existing theory than seems to be the habit of many other social anthropologists. The population used is sufficiently small and homogeneous that it is clear that groups, rather than categories, are being studied. Instead of attempting to stratify the mill enclave by gradients of income, education, occupation, etc., applied externally, the stratification pattern is deduced by the author from the ways in which people actually behave—a perspective which seems both justifiable and realistic. Generally, Morland's style is first rate; much of it even bears reading aloud. All in all, it is an excellent book.

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THE CRIMINAL AREA. A Study in Social Ecology. By Terence Morris.
London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd.; and New York: Humanities Press,
1958, pp. xi+235.

This is a concise summary of the theory and methods of social ecology, especially as they have been utilized in criminological research. The author likewise presents a background of criminological theory. Possibly the most important contribution of this treatise is the examination and critical evaluation of the ecological studies of crime and delinquency over the last 150 years. These are related, in particular, to the theory of urbanism. Besides the detailed and critical account of the so-called "Chicago School" of ecological research in criminology, a description of the British studies is presented. Much of this material is normally inaccessible except to readers of the British Museum. Against this documented background, the author presents the results of his own study of delinquency in the County Borough of Croydon.

Croydon is a large British town with special suburban as well as urban characteristics. Information on 997 offenders was assembled and the delinquency rates of the different areas of the city were tabulated. Croydon has not developed radially as so many American cities appear to have done and there are no well-defined zones to which variations in rates can be meaningfully related, but the three highest ward rates occur in those areas which make up and immediately surround the central business district. These areas are spatially separated from the central district and are highly varied in their ecological characteristics. The evidences seem to suggest that the physical characteristics of a delinquency area are of little relevance except that they indirectly condition the social status of the area.

Considerable space is devoted to an analysis of case materials, including some case histories. The case studies amplify the ecological analysis of certain measurable social indices in that they make it possible to examine the processes whereby individuals interact with others in a common environment. Twenty-three factors were used in analyzing the cases. These variables have been extensively stressed in the literature dealing with the social, psychological, and biological factors commonly associated with delinquency. Since no control group was used for comparative purposes, it is difficult to appraise the significance of the different variables as possible causal factors. However, the case studies reveal certain more or less common features. The delinquent is not

always maladjusted. His family seems more often to be one characterized by low aspirations and to be resident in an area where similar types of families are found. Family disorganization and other forms of family problems are fairly prevalent. The companions in delinquency are almost invariably members of a local street group or children who attend the same school. Many of the delinquents and their families are in the lower socioeconomic classes which are composed chiefly of unskilled and semiskilled workers.

In the concluding chapters the author points out that delinquency is not only a function of social class, which confirms the basic hypothesis of Albert K. Cohen (*Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang*, 1956), but that it is importantly related to conditions of housing and to social policy. On the whole, this book gives one of the best reviews of the literature on the social ecology of delinquency and crime; and some new material is added, which is based chiefly on the study of Croydon.

M.H.N.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION. By Walter Houston Clark. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1958, pp. xii+485.

Dean Clark of the Hartford School of Religious Education offers through this book an excellent and comprehensive psychological view of religious experience and behavior. Defining religion as "the inner experience of the individual when he senses a Beyond, especially as evidenced by the effect of this experience on his behavior when he actively attempts to harmonize his life with the Beyond," the author proceeds with what might be called a most valuable organization for the development of the text and for his theoretical considerations about the psychology of religion. He reviews well those writers who have attempted to lay foundations for the study. To the final chapter dealing with his conclusions, there is about the whole a fine sense of logical development. For those who need to be informed of the practicality of subjecting the scientific method to the study, there is included a chapter on methods of study, offering some of the more important approaches in methodology that seemingly are utilitarian.

The book is divided into three parts, namely, the approach to the subject, religious growth, and aspects of the religious life. Dean Clark presents ten stimulating questions for appraising mature religion. These center around its primary derivatives, the sense of compelling need,

freshness, self-criticism, freedom from magic, meaningful dynamic, integrating social effectiveness, demonstration of humility, constant growth, and creativeness. The most pervading reason for the eternal appeal of religion is that religion, more than any other human function, satisfies the need for meaning in life, declares the author. M.J.V.

HUMAN RELATIONS AND POWER. *Socio-political Analysis and Synthesis.* By Albert Mueller-Deham. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. xxi+410.

The author contends that social relations and processes contain all social attitudes and activities. Therefore, the reader is supplied with a thorough theoretical analysis of social relations. Those relations are classified as (1) union, i.e., we-group, (2) relations based upon reciprocity and conformity, (3) work-association, (4) relations of selfishness, (5) exclusion of the out-group, and (6) relations of divergence. The concept of power plays an important role as a basic analytical tool in the investigation of such sociological formulations as those of "group" and of "institution." Mueller-Deham defines power in its widest sense as ". . . a directed influence or its possibility and potentiality."

This book is composed of four parts. Part I attempts to supply a basis for general sociology through arranging doctrines of social relations, structures, and social processes in a new framework. Part II is devoted to a definition, classification, and analysis of power in the social realm. Part III deals with political theory. Considered are political institutions and forms and types of governmental structures. Part IV treats of ethical problems. In this section Mueller-Deham develops the principle of ethical balance. "It is based on the analysis of every ethical conflict on discernment of the preferential ethical claim in an actual situation. It simply means the putting of primary things first. In scientific research truth is paramount, be the cost what it may; in community relations solidarity is the great fundamental; in business we have honesty; while justice rules the courts."

The book possesses an admirable unity and is written in a highly readable style.

THOMAS C. KEEDY, JR.
University of Maryland

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SOCIETY. By Blaine E. Mercer with Robert K. Merton as general editor. New York: Harcourt Brace & Company, 1958, pp. xvi+640.

The Study of Society familiarizes the reader with the basic sociological data, the methods by which they were obtained, and how these concepts apply to today's American society. The principal focus is upon the analysis and understanding of social institutions, social processes, and social organization. Each chapter, besides presenting the main ideas, concepts, and problems appropriate to its subject, offers many case studies and examples of research which help to anchor these topics in the students' minds. Outstanding among these are "Jackie Robinson and the Brooklyn Dodgers: Racial Conflict in the Sports World," and the examples of the solitary family, the family in conflict, the public, and the mob.

As an introductory text, it necessarily covers a great deal of territory not too deeply; however, the presentation is such that the student is able to understand the meaning and application of the concepts as well as the strengths and weaknesses of sociology. This reviewer fully agrees with Robert K. Merton, who states, "There is no good reason why a textbook should be tedious. There is wisdom in the adage that interest can be sustained without the sacrifice of serious content." *The Study of Society* is such a book. Another merit is the outstanding use of illustrations to further solidify the meanings of the concepts of sociology as they apply in "real life."

STUART A. BRODY

CONCEPTS AND METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK. Edited by Walter A. Friedlander. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958, pp. ix+308.

This book consists of an introduction to the values, goals, and principles of social work followed by descriptions, documented with case illustrations, of social casework, social group work, and social community organization work.

In his presentation of social casework, Henry S. Maas defines the concepts of social role, adaptation to stress, and ego and analyzes their use in the study, diagnostic, and treatment processes. He also relates them to the goals and to the basic and differential principles of casework. Gisela Konopka describes social group work, giving less detailed attention to a larger number of concepts about human behavior and principles of practice as applied to fact finding, diagnosis, and treatment. She thinks that the formulation of combined knowledge about individuals

and groups and its translation into principles of action is group work's specific contribution. Genevieve W. Carter's analysis of community organization indicates that social work method is only one means of solving community health and welfare problems. In addition to concepts and principles of social work, such facilitating processes as promotion, research, consultation, public relations, and social action are used by the social worker in carrying out the reconnaissance, diagnostic, planning, and implementation phases of the method.

It was disappointing that the contributors did not use a more uniform approach and terminology so that readers might more easily compare the generic and specific elements of the primary social work methods. The concluding chapter by Friedlander only partially succeeds in synthesizing the content. This book is nevertheless a valuable addition to social work literature, and sociologists will be particularly interested in the use that social workers are making of sociological theory and research findings.

HELEN NORTHEN

School of Social Work

University of Southern California

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Second Edition. By S. Stanfield Sargent and Robert C. Williamson. New York: The Ronald Press, 1958, pp. x+649.

The first edition of this book by the senior author has been revised, enlarged, improved, and illustrated in this second edition, bearing the subtitle, "An Introduction to the Study of Social Relations." Much of the material of the first edition has been retained as well as the basic plan, but new chapters dealing with group dynamics and ethnic and international relations have been added. The definition of social psychology is still a study "dealing with individual behavior as it affects and is affected by the behavior of others," which definition omits much of the phenomena belonging to collective behavior. The text, however, includes some of the aspects of collective behavior, and satisfies the claim made that it offers an "integrated and practical approach to social psychology," meaning the "bringing together of psychological, sociological, anthropological, and psychiatric techniques and findings," as well as "the application of social psychology to the solution of social problems." The authors have taken advantage of some of the more recent research experiments in the field and presented them appropri-

ately. Some good chapters appear on the subjects of culture, motives, and social roles. Not much space is given to social process or to the various social processes as such. The final chapter reviews the preceding chapters, deals briefly with the present and future of social psychology, and engages in some interesting speculation. The text is lucidly written, although sometimes weighted unevenly as to materials offered.

M.J.V.

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF MUSIC. By Paul R. Farnsworth. New York: The Dryden Press, 1958, pp. xiv+304.

Devoted more to a certain type of psychological study of musical techniques than to the real social-psychological effects of musical compositions as a whole, this attempt to subject music to a kind of scientific inquiry should be nicely rewarding to those interested in the juncture of psychology and music. A recitation of many experiments with such musical effects as tone, melody, and measures of musical tastes and abilities serves to cover the content of several interesting chapters. One, dealing with the language aspects of music, is stimulating in that the old problem of the universality of art is indirectly suggested, and the author reaches the conclusion that the "images music arouses are specific to the experiences of the listener." But so is language itself! Music, he concludes, is not "listening to a language in the fullest sense of the term." This is in accord with the results of many experiments made on listeners who have represented varied cultures.

The final chapter examines the applications that have been made in therapy and industry. Professor Farnsworth avers that while music "can undeniably alter both moods and some basic physiological processes of many persons," the medical value of music remains to be tested in research-oriented hospitals. The book is furnished with what would appear to be a complete guide to the numerous experiments already made. One field of social psychology omitted as such is that of social control through such types of music as "military" or war and religious or spiritual. Most of the experiments reported upon are more of a true psychological nature than strictly social psychological.

M.J.V.

HOUSING. A Factual Analysis. By Glen H. Beyer. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1958, pp. xii+355.

The author, who is the director of the Housing Research Center of Cornell University, summarizes a vast amount of concrete data on

housing, particularly the housing situation in the United States. He discusses the demand and supply factors in the housing market, the home building industry, home ownership and financing, housing design, neighborhood standards, urban renewal, government's role in housing, rural housing, and housing research. The descriptive material is supplemented by 69 figures and 93 tables, and a series of drawings by Zevi Blum to give a visual picture of the housing situation.

Social scientists are especially interested in the summary of data depicting the economic base of communities, population factors, the growth of cities and metropolitan areas, the social structure of cities, mobility and migration, families and households, family income, standard of living, problems of housing the aged, and regional differences in population and housing. In short, the author tries to show that the "whole basis for our housing is to provide for the shelter requirements of our population."

M.H.N.

THE COMMUNITY. *An Introduction to a Social System.* By Irwin T. Sanders. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958, pp. xx+431.

The book, designed primarily as a textbook for undergraduate courses in sociology, is of general value for any person interested in the characteristics of various types of communities, whether large or small, industrial or rural, at home or abroad. The "main stress is upon orientation and the general conceptional framework"; the central theme of the book is that a community is essentially a system of social interaction. After an introductory statement of why communities should be studied and the ways they may be studied, the author describes in detail the social traits of the community, including the community as a place, the people, as a service center, communication network, traditions and values, social layers, types of groups, an arena of interaction, social change, social control, and as a social system. This is followed by a series of chapters on the major systems at work in the community, including local government, the economy, family life, religion and morality, education, health and social welfare, and recreation. The concluding section deals with physical planning and zoning and community development.

The descriptions of the different phases of the community, the definitions of the basic concepts, and the illustrative materials are presented in a simple, understandable, and effective manner. As a general textbook on the community it is one of the best.

M.H.N.

THE MAN ON YOUR BACK. By Wyatt Marrs. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958, pp. 289.

This definitive analysis of the art of living without producing in modern society is certain to attract the attention of all persons seriously concerned with the extent of "freeloaders," spongers, and other human parasites who have arisen within our society. The philosophy of "getting something for nothing" and the development of an attitude that honest work must be left to those persons who have no imagination or creativity seem to be basic assumptions underlying professional parasitism. Marrs views the parasitic as composed mainly of the chronically dependent (the beggar), the predatory (the cunning thief), and the entrenched (who exploit some privileged position).

Special attention is devoted to the institutionalization of social parasitism in contemporary American society. Almost every major institution has developed within it some peculiar form of parasitism; hence, it is not surprising to find institutionalized parasites in the family, church, economic enterprises, and the government. The philosophy of looking toward the government as almost a "white father" who can solve individual problems by handouts has become widely accepted. Marrs levels his heaviest blows at economic and political parasitism. Some very thoughtful implications to our society are raised by the author when he discusses the effects of the "man on your back." Parasitism is a luxury that spoils the giver and the receiver alike. The difficulty of getting rid of known parasites is not easy, inasmuch as there seems to be a type of "contagion" broadcast by their very presence. This excellent book because of its unique and important theme will take its place in a select list of classics about the American scene. It deserves a wide readership to alert the public to the extent and techniques of the parasitic.

E.C.M.

SYSTEMATIC SOCIOLOGY. *An Introduction to the Study of Society.* By Karl Mannheim. Edited by J. S. Eros and W. A. C. Stewart. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958, pp. 169.

The first three parts of this book deal with man and his psychic equipment, with elementary social processes, and with social integration, respectively. They have been adapted from lectures delivered by Mannheim in 1933-34 in London. Part III, on the different forms of human

integration and on the process that leads to integration, is the core of this treatise on systematic sociology. The fourth and concluding part discusses social stability and social change and is based on lectures given during the World War II years.

Established groups—for example, the family—are viewed as being “the integrations of diverse forces and tendencies.” The two-person group, the dyad, the couple relationship are considered to be “the most intensive group relationship because the whole personality can enter into it.” The discussions of social distance include “fear distance,” “power distance,” “status distance,” and so on; they are all subject to a basic unity in society. Mannheim does not believe that class struggles are inevitable. He considers Marxism as a challenge and gives his reasons. The discussion seems to leave the book uncompleted, for it would appear that a “systematic sociology” needs at least a few well-developed and organized conclusions.

E.S.B.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIOLOGY. By a Board of Editors from Nine Different Countries. Paris: Unesco, 1958, pp. 272.

Academic and research institutions in many countries have contributed to this bibliography, for example, the institutions of learning in the following centers: Athens, Belgrade, Brussels, Cologne, Jerusalem, Lisbon, Madrid, Mexico City, Oslo, Paris, Perugia, Tokyo, Utrecht, Warsaw, and Washington. A total of 4,240 bibliographic references are given and classified under the following headings: history and organization of social studies, theories and methods of sociology, social structure (the largest section), social control and communication, and social change. A complete subject index and author index are appended to this valuable reference work with its many international as well as national values.

E.S.B.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE. An Essay in Aid of a Deeper Understanding of the History of Ideas. By Werner Stark. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1958, pp. xi+356.

The author endeavors “to re-think the whole subject of the sociology of knowledge” and “to clarify its issues.” In the rethinking process the author reviews a large portion of the literature on the subject, particularly those aspects that have been contributed by Mannheim, the Webers, Pareto, Marx, Nietzsche, and Durkheim. He makes a substantial contribution to the history of the sociology of knowledge.

In discussing the various ways in which there is a "social determination of culture, of thought and feeling, of scholarship and art," the author expresses "due respect for the spontaneity and even the greatness of the individual personality," and does not undertake to argue away "the creativeness of the individual mind." He recognizes, however, that "no one is an island." Within the societal and cultural framework, that is, within social determination, there appears to be a considerable degree of freedom for individual thought and even for creativeness. In this connection an important question is raised: Does the closeness of integration with social reality affect the degree of determination? Another question may be raised: How far can individual freedom affect or make over social determination? Still another is: How far does social determination extend beyond class and party? One more: Is extension of social determination related to intensity of such determination? These and other far-reaching questions are raised but not always answered in this stimulating work.

E.S.B.

VEBLENISM: A NEW CRITIQUE. By Lev E. Dobriansky. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. xii+409.

The preface of this new critique of Thorstein Veblen's thought indicates that Professor Dobriansky, taking a cue from a growing revival in the interest of institutional economics, regards this revival as concomitant with Veblenism. Moreover, he holds that "the fundamental and foremost problems of our society" are "social philosophical in nature" and hence undertakes to present the ideas of Veblen as a kind of systematic body of thought. By so doing he attempts to provide an analytic approach with the objective of offering "some contribution to urgent problems bearing upon the integration of the social sciences and the formation of liberal educational curricula designed to conserve the values of Western society and man." Ideas, not vested interests, are "dangerous for good or evil" wrote John Maynard Keynes, and Dobriansky holds that "in a sense these contain within themselves a power of determination."

In the difficult task of exploring systematically the philosophical ideas of Veblen, the author begins with a historical account of the metaphysical roots of Veblenism, widely spread from Descartes to William James. He successfully reveals the views of Veblen on such phenomena as natural rights, class struggle, private property, and machine technology. Interestingly presented, too, are Veblen's views on education.

Veblen does not always fare well in this critique. Often, declares the author, he did not reveal any great profundity of thought and his intellectual orientation was marked by frequent imbalances. His chief strength lay in the attention that he paid "to the proliferous discordant and disturbing factors significant in the modern alteration and redirection of developments and events." Unlike Marx, Veblen recognized the subordination of economic relations to the broader social relations, and many of his predictions have been fulfilled, regardless of his lack of what today would be called a modern social science methodology.

M. J. V.

EXPLORATIONS IN ROLE ANALYSIS: STUDIES OF THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY ROLE. By Neal Gross, Ward S. Mason, and Alexander W. McEachren. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958, pp. xiv+379.

The analyses of the problems induced by the concept "role" and "role conflict" in these studies are of general significance for social psychology and the behavioral sciences in general. The book comes as a result of some of the findings of the School Executive Studies, a Harvard University research program, the particular area under examination here being the role of "school superintendent in terms of the social structures in which it is involved."

Part One of the report consumes five chapters in exploring the various definitions of the "role" concept as it has been formulated or used by such men as Linton, Parsons, Davis, Newcomb, Sarbin, and others. While similarities appear, there are some differentiations in the usages, including some vagaries. The authors of this volume conclude that for their purpose the definition of role should be restricted to a set of expectations, and hit upon the following: "A role is a set of evaluative standards applied to an incumbent of a particular position," or "a role is a set of expectations." This would seem to be a specific for the ordering of the research design and the accompanying research based upon it. As such, it makes for definiteness. Why so much ado is made about a simple concept by social scientists is difficult to know when role simply refers to the part being played, if one notes that its origin came from the drama. The authors' definition does not separate role expectation then from role, nor do they indicate its relationships to such terms as role behavior, the twofold aspects of role expectation, role playing and role fulfillment.

The research studies of the role of school superintendent have been accomplished with meticulous care, nonetheless, and the research design stands out in excellent relief. At the end, the reader has become aware of the complexities of the role of school superintendent, his strains and tensions both on and off the job, his relationships with community pressures, with teachers and their salary demands, with parents, and even with religious interests involving both the general community and school board members. The studies reveal some major hypotheses concerned with a theory of role conflict resolution and their testing. One such hypothesis: The greater the homogeneity among or between position incumbents, the more consensus they will have on the expectations for their own and others' positions. As a lesson in how to demonstrate and report empirical research, the book serves as an excellent model.

M.J.V.

SOCIOLOGY. Revised Edition. By George A. Lundberg, Clarence C. Schrag, and Otto N. Larsen. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958, pp. xix+200.

This is the revised edition of a text by exponents of the neopositivist school in contemporary American sociology. This viewpoint emphasizes the basic processes of communication and interaction, and that mathematics, social measuring instruments, operational definitions, a consistent frame of reference, and a logically coherent, empirically verifiable system of concepts are indispensable for the discovery of predictable sociological generalizations and laws. The present text fosters this viewpoint.

New content in the present edition is supplied by three new chapters: "The Process of Social Interaction," "The Nature and Interrelationship of Institutions," and "Sociology and Social Policy." Other new content includes materials on the social basis and functions of communication, the role of communication in socialization and personality development, the social functions and effects of mass communication, the role of religion in the development of human values, group life in urban communities, the origin of research problems and development of hypotheses in sociology, and the field of sociology and its applications.

There are also modifications in the organization of the material, and the presentation has been simplified through explanatory discussions and clarification of basic concepts. Recent research findings and essential statistical data have been incorporated and other factual information has been brought up to date. New illustrative materials such as pictures, graphs, and tables, as well as a glossary of basic terms have been added.

A system of numbered paragraphs and cross references to other pertinent and associated paragraphs throughout the book gives this text special interest.

NATHAN HURVITZ

University of Southern California

MATE-SELECTION. A Study of Complementary Needs. By Robert F. Winch. Boston: Harper & Brothers, 1958, pp. xvii+349.

"Mate-Selection is the outcome of a research project in which the author tested the hypothesis that men select wives and women select husbands on the basis of complementariness of emotional needs." The author explores the various studies of love, marriage, and complementary needs, including the studies showing homogamy and some evidence in support of heterogamy. A chapter by Linton C. Freeman shows that mate-selection in non-Western societies may take place without love. The various theories of complementary needs are explored, the general hypothesis of complementary need is stated, and the method of gathering and analyzing data obtained from twenty-five couples is described. Considerable space is devoted to the theoretical formulation as the basis for the analysis of complementariness.

The case studies are classified and analyzed under four main types of complementariness: (1) "Mother-Son," (2) "Ibsenian," (3) "Master-Servant," and (4) "Thurberian." In the first type the wife nurtures her husband in the sense of taking care of him, providing for his wants, and giving him service; and the husband looks to his wife for guidance and direction. "In the Ibsenian marriage there is much the same type of relationship except that the nurturant-dominant parent is the husband and the receptive-submissive one is the wife." In the "Master-Servant" type it is the husband who commands and is the dominant person, the wife serves him and is nurturant; whereas in the "Thurberian" type the reverse conditions and relationships occur. Various complications (levels, ages, and external events) are explored and the implications of the basic hypothesis are pointed out and described.

Considerable attention is given to the general theory of complementariness by the development of a typology of complementary matings and through the use of case materials to illustrate the different kinds of complementariness. One may question the adequacy of the sample, especially with respect to the total number of cases studied and the selection of cases for illustrative purposes. At any rate, the theoretical formulations as well as the case materials provide a basis for further research and exploration.

M.H.N.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

A STUDY OF HISTORY. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Abridgment of Volumes VII-X, by D. C. Somervell. New York: Oxford University Press, 1957, pp. xiv+414.

The last four volumes of this monumental *Study of History* have been completed, and, whether or not one reads them in their original form, this abridgment will be found complementary and as invaluable as the abridgment to the first six volumes. The principal subjects developed in the four volumes and the abridgment include Universal States, Heroic Ages, Contacts between Civilizations in Space, Contacts between Civilizations in Time, Law and Freedom in History, and the Prospects of the Western Civilization. The concluding section explains how the *Study* came to be written, and presents an imposing summary of the ten volumes of the original. Toynbee commends Somervell especially for this summary, while at the same time praising his collaborator for both of the abridgments. Toynbee's international pre-eminence as a historian should be sufficient inducement for one to read the complete *Study*, or at least the abridged version.

J.E.N.

CURRENT SOCIAL RESEARCH. An Inventory. Compiled by Community Research Associates, New York, 1957, pp. ix+205.

This selected inventory of research and demonstration projects in fields related to the interests of the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare contains reviews of 372 research studies. Each review gives the aim of the research project, the methods of study as far as possible, reference to the findings, and who conducted and who financed the project. About one half of a printed page on the average is given to each review.

The major classifications are (1) behavioral research, (2) socioeconomic research, (3) research on professional education, (4) research on rehabilitation services, (5) research on health services, (6) research on welfare services, (7) program research, and (8) administration research. The first two categories will be of interest to the sociologist. Three indexes are provided: (1) organizations conducting or cooperating in research, arranged by states of the Union, (2) principal researchers (about 350), and (3) subjects. Careful attention has been given to details as well as to the main research emphases in this important reference work.

A.R.R.

GEOGRAPHY IN THE 20TH CENTURY. Edited by Graham Taylor. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. xi+674.

In this study of the growth, fields, techniques, aims, and trends of geography by a total of twenty-two geographers, interesting chapters are included on such subjects as settlement by modern pioneer, racial geography, urban geography, the relations of geography and history, geography and aviation, and the sociological aspects of geography. Especially interesting are the discussions of air photography and the dozen plates illustrating air photography. It is pointed out that the character of a region "depends not on the influence of natural material force in the environment, but on social forces which re-adapt and re-organize the areas and give it a unique character."

THE ART OF OVERSEAMANSHIP. Edited by Harlan Cleveland and Gerard J. Mangone. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1957, pp. 150.

Eleven papers constitute the contents of this report of a conference sponsored by the Maxwell School of Citizenship. It is concluded that the increasing thousands of Americans who work in one capacity or another abroad need the training that is called for in similar occupations at home plus an undesignated factor—perhaps a broader viewpoint of life in all its vital aspects, perhaps "a keen sense of institutional environment," or perhaps helping "to build effective governments as well as healthy and productive peoples."

THE STORY OF HUMAN EMOTIONS. By George M. Lott. From a Teen-Age Viewpoint. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958, pp. 228.

This is a popular presentation by a psychiatrist that is designed to help teen-agers and their parents observe the rules of mental hygiene in the home.

THE MEANING IN YOUR LIFE. By S. Rosenkranz. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958, pp. 146.

Dr. Rosenkranz develops his idea of the role of freedom as giving meaning to life.

THE ANGEL IN THE STONE. By Charles Edwin Butterfield. New York: Comet Press Books, 1957, pp. 171.

A lifetime of advanced thought permeated by imagination has gone into the creation of these sonnets and poems, many of which speak deep human-service messages.

THE JEWISH POPULATION. By Louis Rosenberg. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Congress, Bureau of Social and Economic Research, 1958, pp. 40.

In this statistical summary from 1851 to 1941, with supplementary figures for the period 1951-54, it is concluded that this minority group, "overwhelmingly urban, keenly appreciative of the cultural, economic, and social opportunities, with immigration restricted, with a low rate of intermarriage, and with high tenacity in retaining its religious and cultural identity" has "rapidly adapted itself to the social, educational, and political environment of the country." E.S.B.

HOME CONDITIONS. A Sociomedical Study of 1,066 Hospitalized Patients with Skin and Venereal Diseases. By Esbern Lomholt. Copenhagen: Rosenkilde and Bagger, 1958, pp. 100.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS, Colleges and Universities, State of Washington, Fall Term, 1957-58. By Calvin F. Schmid. Seattle: Washington State Census Board, 1958, pp. 34.

THE PROMISE OF MODERN LIFE. By D. W. Gotshalk. Yellow Springs: Antioch College, 1958, pp. 116.

The author divides modern time into three periods: (1) one whose outlook emphasized individuality, (2) one in which creativity emerged to accentuate individuality, and (3) the recent period in which interdependence is believed to be in ascendance. We are in need today of developing "the value possibilities of the interrelational principle."

ASIAN WOMEN AND EROS. By Millicent Pomerence. New York: Vantage Press, 1958, pp. 337.

SOCIAL STATUS AND PUBLIC HEALTH. By Ozzie G. Simmons. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1958, pp. 34.

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS IN REACTIONS TO STRESS. By William Caudill. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1958, pp. 34.

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SOCIAL CLASS and MENTAL ILLNESS

A Community Study

By August B. Hollingshead and Fredrick C. Redlich, both of Yale University. A realistic analysis of the ways in which society reacts to the problems of mental illness under conditions of urban life. Discusses psychiatrists and their patients and shows how both are affected by the American status system. 1958. 422 pages. \$7.50.

THEORY and METHODS of SCALING

By Warren S. Torgerson, Lincoln Laboratory, M.I.T. A convenient single source for studying the various theories and methods of scaling psychological attributes. 1958. 460 pages. Prob. \$9.50.

THE PSYCHOLOGY of INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

By Fritz Heider, University of Kansas. Systematically examines the implicit notions that guide people in their interaction with other persons. 1958. 322 pages. \$6.25.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS and DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR

By F. Ivan Nye, State College of Washington. A comprehensive analysis of delinquency based on the new approach of reported behavior. 1958. 167 pages. \$4.95.

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